INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXIV NO. 168 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

Agreement Reached About Dardanelles?

How Soviet Prepares

AUSTRO-GERMAN AGREEMENT SEQUEL

MOSCOW, July 14

Government is taking immediate measures to protect city populations against air-bomb and gas-attacks.

Seven days' "Civil Manoeuvres" consisting of anti-raid and anti-gas drill wherein the whole population of Moscow will participate will start on Thursday.

The announcement of the precaution on heels of the Austro-German Agreement is regarded in political circles as a broad hint to Berlin that Soviets will not be caught unprepared by a German attack.—Reuter.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN DELHI

Stone Workers Protest Against Low Wages

NEW DELHI, July 14.

Close on the heels of the Transport Workers' strike, a thousand labourers engaged in breaking, cutting and carrying stones are on strike, complaining of alleged, unjustifiably low wages.—A. P.

NIZAM AND FEDERATION

Demand For Publication Of Official Views

SECUNDERABAD, July 14

By the Nizam's command his Silver Jubilee Week will commence from February 13, 1937. Celebrations like shows, etc. will continue till March 13.—

An influentially signed memorial has been submitted to the President of the Executive Council requesting the Government to publish the official view on the question of Hyderabad entering the Federation so that the public may express their views on the same.—United Press.

CONGRESS TO RESCUE OF FLOOD VICTIMS

Relief Committee Formed In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, July 14

The local Congress Committees in collaboration with prominent non-officials in the city have formed a Relief Committee and commenced relief work in the flood-affected places in the city and the district. An impassioned appeal has been issued on behalf of the Committee calling upon the citizens to do their mite to mitigate the flood-stricken peoples' misery and distress.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

BRITAIN AND MALTA

MALTA, July 14.

The Letters Patent Bill empowering His Majesty to revoke the present constitution and providing for a Crown Colony of the Government passed both the Houses of Parliament and received Royal assent.—Reuter.

MANAGER ALSO INJURED.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

L. P. Banerjee, Manager, and P. K. Das, Overman were also seriously injured and removed to hospital at Asansol. The funeral of Mr. Cunningham took place this afternoon.

Details of the tragedy indicate that the colliery was not working owing to flooding. These five men went underground to inspect the condition of the mine when the explosion occurred. The cause of the explosion is not known.—A. P.

(SEE PAGE 7.)

Plenary Meeting To-day

IF TURKEY IS NEUTRAL?

Straits To Be Closed To All Belligerent Warships In Case Of War

MONTREUX, July 14.

Agreement has practically been reached on the disputed points at the Dardanelles Conference.

There will be a plenary meeting to-morrow and convention may be signed at the final plenary meeting towards the end of the week. The Drafting Committee will meet tonight and finally shape the articles in the convention which caused the difficulties.

IN EVENT OF WAR

Under the settlement, it is understood that in the event of war wherein Turkey is neutral, Dardanelles will be closed to all belligerent warships except through carrying out of obligations under the League Covenant.—Reuter.

20 Villages Under Water & It Is Still Pouring

BOATS WORKING DAY AND NIGHT IN LUCKNOW TO EVACUATE PEOPLE

LUCKNOW, July 14.

The river Gumti is still rising steadily but slowly. Old buildings like Motimahal and Chhetar Manzil of the days of the Nawabs of Oudh standing on the banks of the river are now in danger, water lapping footsteps.

Kursi Road near the Lucknow University is under water and the bungalows, mostly inhabited by the University professors are all being vacated.

CRACK IN EMBANKMENT

The embankment of Butler Road on the right bank of the river is cracked in one place. People living in the Butlerganj area are consequently more panic-stricken. The authorities declare that the crack is not dangerous and there is no cause for anxiety. The embankment can hold even if water rises three feet more. Inhabitants of that area are, however, vacating the bungalows for safer places.

20 VILLAGES SUBMERGED

A district report says that so far 20 vilages are under water, the majority of them being completely evacuated.

Relief centres have been opened in two places in the district, namely, Imambagh and Lotanbagh, where free food and clothing are being supplied to refugees by the authorities in charge of relief operations.

BOATS TO RESCUE

About 56 boats are working day and night to evacuate people and transport their belongings from the villages surrounded by water.

The City Congress Committee has also organised rescue and relief work. One villager was rescued from being drowned by a Congress boat last evening.

MORE HOUSES COLLAPSE

Reprots of rain, flood and house collapses are still pouring in from the various districts of the province.

Great distress is reported to have been caused in the district of Rohilkhand where the Ram Ganga continues to rise at an alarming rate. The low-lying villages on both banks of the river are flooded and the water level is only one foot below Budam Road.

Alarming reports are received from the interior where villagers in several places have taken refuge on tree tops while in several villages huts having been washed away people are encamped on the road.—United Press.

SATYABATI DEVI INTERNED

Delhi Commissioner's Notice Sequel To Recent Strike

NEW DELHI, July 14.

Shrimati Satyabati Devi, a Congress Socialist leader, has been served with a notice under Sec. 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act by the Chief Commissioner calling on her to abstain from all revolutionary or anti-Government activities and to confine herself within the Delhi Municipal limits for six months in view of "continued and mischievous activities and utterances throughout the rural area of the Delhi province."

It is recalled that recently Shrimati Satyavati Devi led the Transport Workers' strike.—A. P.

GAS MASKS COME TO STAY!

Provision For Mass Production In British Budget Estimate

LONDON, July 14.

A Supplementary Civil Service estimate of £4 million sterling issued to-day includes an item of £857,000 for mass production of gas masks of the type decided upon after extensive expert investigation.

The masks will not be issued unless they are necessary but will be held in readiness at convenient centres all over the country and citizens will be invited voluntarily to accustom themselves to their use.

The estimates also include an additional £100,000 for Secret Service bringing the Revised Estimate for 1936 under this head up to £350,000.—Reuter.

"Unauthorised & Premature

NAWAB OF BHOPAL ON 'AMARNATH REPORTS'

BHOPAL, July 14

The Private Secretary to the Nawab of Bhopal wires to the Associated Press that with reference to the reports that on the Nawab of Bhopal's intervention Amarnath is returning to England by air, the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India wishes to lose no time in informing all concerned that such report is wholly unauthorised and premature.

No decision has been taken so far in this connection either by the Board or the President.

Amarnath's case is under consideration by the Board and any decision that may be taken by the proper authorities will, if necessary, be announced in due course to the public. His Highness hopes that no attention will be paid to unauthorised publication of news in this connection.—A.P.

WILL GERMANY BE INVITED?

Locarno Conference May Be A Five-Power One

LONDON, July 14.

The likelihood of postponement, perhaps indefinitely of the Locarno Conference projected for July 22 seems to be greater than ever.

It is recognised that the new situation created by the recent developments necessitates reconsideration, notably the attitude taken by Italy in respect of her and Germany's attendance at the Conference.

It is probable that France's objection to bringing Germany into the discussions at the preliminary stage will be overcome by discussions through ordinary diplomatic channels so that the first formal meeting of Locarno Powers can be a five-Power one.—Reuter.

INDO-JAP TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

SIMLA, July 14.

Trade negotiations between the Japanese Consul-General and Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary of the Government of India, commence formally on July 20.—United Press.

SITUATION IN BAREILLY

BAREILLY, July 14.

Further spell or torrential rain has aggravated to flood situation in Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. The small town of Baheri, 35 miles from Bareilly, reports levelling down of 100 houses. One man was drowned in the river near the village of Shakras.

Great Asset To Indian Cricket

Amarnath To Fly Back To England?

WHAT WILL MANAGER & CAPTAIN DO?

It is reliably understood that Amarnath, the cricket all-rounder, will be flying to England in time to play for India in the second Test Match on the 23rd instant.

It would appear that the Nawab of Bhopal, the President of the Board of Cricket Control in India, after having heard Amarnath, has come to the provisional decision that the Lahore batsman should be sent back to join the Indian team.

NOT A SURPRISE

This news does not come as a surprise to the readers of the "Chronicle" which had already forecasted that in all probability Amarnath would be sent back to England to take part in the tests.

Those who have been in close touch with cricket news in the city were quite confident that full justice would be done to Amarnath. Things have moved faster than expected and the President of the Cricket Board has lost, no time in acting. It is an open secret now that the Nawab of Bhopal was not in favour of the drastic action against the Lahore cricketer. Ostensibly, the case that Amarnath prepared for submission to the Cricket Board was so strong that the Board could have arrived at only one conclusion and that is that Amarnath should be assigned his legitimate place in Indian cricket.

BOARD MEETING CALLED

The charge-sheet of the Manager and the Captain of the team against Amarnath was circulated among the member Associations. The Nawab, it would appear, had already got in his possession the views of several members of the Board, on the Amarnath incident. Since a majority of the members of the Board seem to be in favour of sending back Amarnath, and the Nawab of Bhopal, after perusing Amarnath's statement was more than ever convinced that the action against the Lahore cricketer was extremely harsh considering the situation, an urgent meeting of the Cricket Control Board has been called at Bhopal. The representatives of all the Associations in the country have been asked to be in readiness to start for Bhopal to consider the question of Amarnath.

"SEND HIM BY AIR"

Many of the Associations have wired back to the Nawab, that if he was in favour of sending Amarnath back, he should take immediate steps to send him by air. As stated above, the Nawab, it would appear, has already in his possession the views of a good number of members of the Board on the question of sending Amarnath back and the meeting called will formally record the decision of the Board.

That the Nawab or other members of the Board are in favour of sending Amarnath should not be construed to mean that they are encouraging indiscipline. While recognising the fact that discipline should be maintained, it is held that the charges brought against Amarnath do not merit the punishment meted out.

Not only has Amarnath been reprimanded for the minor incident at Lord's, but it would appear that Amarnath is prepared to express regret for the incident.

"GREAT ASSET"

There is another consideration which seems to have weighed very greatly and that is the performance of the Indian team in England. **It is an inglorious record.** To have sent back Amarnath, an all-rounder who proved to be a very great asset to the team when it was failing miserably, to say the least, was bad management and worse Captaincy.

The meeting of the Board will be held at Bhopal before the end of this week formally to record the vote in favour of sending Amarnath back. Unless very powerful influences are brought to bear, to the contrary, Amarnath will be in England for the second Test.

A 'GOD-SEND'

Apart from the Amarnath incident, the members of the Indian Board have not been feeling very happy about the team's performance in England. Knowing as they do that the composition of the team was not the correct one the members of the Board were anxious to find a way out by which India could regain her lost prestige in the field of cricket before the team returned to India. The Amarnath incident and his return, to India, seem to have come as a God-send and they have taken the opportunity to set matters right.

In case Amarnath is sent back what will happen to the Captain and the Manager? The Board seems to be fully aware of the consequences of their decision in favour of sending Amarnath back. In case the Captain and the Manager do not accept the decision of the Board and continue to carry on in their usual capacities, then the only other course left for them is to resign. It would appear that the Board has already prepared itself to meet that contingency.

"C. K." AND WAZIR ALI

It might be news to many that Nayudu and Wazir Ali have become 'chums' and each would gladly play under the captaincy of the other, for the cause of Indian cricket. In all probability Major Nayudu will be the Captain and Wazir Ali will be the Vice-Captain. Mr. Hadi, the Assistant Manager, would take up the work of Mr. Britain-Jones, if the latter resigns.

In any event Mr. De Mello, the Secretary of the Cricket Board, will be leaving India for England by the Dutch Airmail and in case the Board decides to send back Amarnath, he will accompany the Secretary of the Board. Mr. De Mello will personally look to the arrangements in England and it is hoped that Indian cricket will regain its lost ground.

SURPRISE FOR "VIZZY"

LONDON, July 14.

Reports from India of the possibility of Amarnath returning have surprised the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram who, interviewed by Reuter said, "I have heard nothing from India on the subject. Until I receive an official intimation from the Board I cannot make any comment."—Reuter.

Municipality v. Congress

EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE FUTILE

BENARES, July 14.

Mr. Sri Prakash, M. L. A., interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the Sultanpur affairs said:—

"In continuation of my previous statement on the subject I greatly regret that my negotiations with the Municipal Chairman have so far proved abortive. Appeals against the Magistrate's judgment were rejected by the Sessions Judge, Fyzabad and Mr. Sunderlal Gupta, President and Mr. Vidyadhar Bajpai, Secretary of the District Congress Committee as also one Mr. Pamaharsh Singh are imprisoned in the Sultanpur Jail and placed in "C" class. The sentences are, however, reduced from three to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The fine of Rs. 25 continues.

Cases of trespass were originally instituted against them by the Municipal Chairman for using Victoria Manzil grounds for a public meeting to condole the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. The Chairman claims that his previous permission is necessary to use the grounds while Congressmen claim that public meetings are always held there, without permission, being an open piece of public land".—United Press.

MARKING END OF SANCTIONS

ROME, July 14

The "241st. and last day of the Economic Siege" will be celebrated throughout Italy to-morrow.

The Duce has issued a special order directing that the national flag must be flown on all public buildings, offices and private houses from dawn to dusk to mark the end of Sanctions the introduction of which, the order recalls, was similarly greeted.—Reuter.

WHEN HE WILL SAIL

BOMBAY, July 14.

It is reported here that Amarnath will probably leave for England by the Dutch Airmail arriving on July 23 in time to play in next Test match at Manchester.—A. P.

"C. K." TO LEAD INDIA AGAINST LANCS.

(SPECIAL CABLES).

LONDON, July 14.

Major Nayudu will captain All-India against the Lancs in the absence of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram, who is attending an investiture to-morrow.

PUBLIC OPINION TELLS?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, July 14.

As we go to Press our Special Correspondent from London cables as follows:—

"The triumph of public opinion in spite of Lord Willingdon and other Big guns" is the comment of cricketing circles over the reported decision of the Nawab of Bhopal re-instating Amarnath. The report that the Nawab of Bhopal had not consulted 'Vizzy' in re-instating Amarnath is considered as a well-deserved rebuke to the Captain. Amarnath is assured a warm reception on returning. Nevertheless Indian circles insist on a tribunal to investigate into the complaints against the Captain and the Manager.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted cultured Brahmin Bride for young Brahmin Graduate (age 28) of London University. Box No. 6563, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Undergraduate as Telephone Clerk knowing Gujarati and Marathi. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 6569, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Six Lady Sub-assistant Surgeons Municipal Dispensaries. Salary 100; Quarters, private practice. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth Floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (6570).

Wanted four hardworking men to make regular calls on Customers, Bombay and suburbs. Home necessities supplied on credit. Permanent service. Pay Rs. 40 plus Commissions. Bicycle supplied. Those prepared to deposit Rs. 100. apply stating age and other detailed particulars to Box 6563, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted urgently Veterinary Surgeons as Professor, Agriculture College, and 7 Doctors with European Indian University qualifications for foreign Government service, salary Rs. 300/500. (2) Gujarati Graduate Head Master, Typist Clerk, Mechanical, Electrical Civil Engineer, Lady Doctors and Nurses. Apply with testimonials Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, Rajabahadur Mansion, 2nd floor, Fort. (6566).

Wanted a Branch Manager on Rs. 150-25-300 p.m. Organisers on Rs. 100-20-200 p.m. Besides commission, T.A., Office Allowances. Experienced hands preferred. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 175, Lahore. (6556)

Wanted one M.B.B.S., competent in Pneumothorax work, for upcountry. Apply Box No. 6549, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100—20—300 p.m., for a reliable Bank. Apply to Post Box 10403, Calcutta. (3488).

Wanted Accounts Clerk. Must assist cashier. Salary Rupees Sixty per month. Cash security Rupees Three hundred essential. Apply Box No. 6534, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the Post of an Organiser with Headquarters in Poona for Maharashtra for a leading Life Office that has declared a handsome Bonus. State age, qualifications and experience to Box No. 6545, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

Airy, Well-lighted, Sanitary Blocks. Rent Rs. 20 and 30 in C. M. Mitha's newly oil painted Buildings, near B. B., Lower Parel Railway Station. (6539).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let —Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan, near Frarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-63, Vithalwadi. Telephone No. 23513. (6565).

Comfortable rooms available in "Petorlina Villa" and "Dias Buildings" conveniently situated at Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station, Bazaars, trams, trains, buses, schools quite near; municipal playground adjoining. Quiet, healthy surroundings and good neighbours A few blocks are available from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40, including electric charges. Apply A. R. Dias, Opp. Clock Tower. (3437).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Classes for October Examination commenced at Desai's Coaching Classes, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6567)

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6518).

Kharas' Matriculation Coaching Classes for Boys and Girls reopened 1st July on the premises of Proprietary High School, Gowalia Tank Road. Weak students thoroughly coached up in any subject by an efficient staff of teachers. Fees moderate. Sound coaching in Mathematics and French by Mr. S. P. Kharas, B.A., in English by Mr. Jal P. Neku, B.A., and Science by Mr. S. S. Pavri, B.A., B.Sc. Distinctions in French and Mathematics in the Matric Examination of 1936. (6548).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale. Soda Fountain and Bottle-cooler (with 8 holes) in good working condition. Apply Box No. 6557, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

MOTORISTS
"STEAMY" WINDSCREENS.
ACRISTOL the only preparation that successfully prevents that MONSOON danger of "fogging". Also for spectacles and all glass surfaces.
Re. 1/8, and Rs. 2, per bottle.
Sole Makers:—
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
274, Hornby Road Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

APOLOGY.

To:
MESSRS. HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING CO. LTD.,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

WE, the undersigned, Vadilal Chaturbhuj, Krishna Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, herewith admit having since some time past sold in British India White Cotton Shirtings stamped No. 40,000 manufactured in a local Mill. We further admit that the mark used by us is an infringement of your well-known Dutch White Cotton Shirtings HBTC 40,000. We herewith beg to tender you our apology for having imitated your trademark.

Yours faithfully,
VADILAL CHATRABHUJ.
Bombay, 10th July, 1936.
3539.

THE ASHOK INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.
OF POLICYHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Policyholders of the Ashok Insurance Co. Ltd. under articles of Association Clause No. 104 will be held on SATURDAY, 1st August, 1936, at 2 P.M. at the registered office of the Company, 43 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To elect two representatives on the Board of Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Char, Bombay and Dr. C. C. Mehta, Ahmedabad, whose term of appointment expires under clause No. 106.
2. To elect Policyholders' auditor for the year 1936 (under clause No. 106) if thought necessary.

By order of the Board.
LALIT MOHAN JAMNADAS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1936.
3541.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937.

Applications are hereby invited for the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the calendar year 1937 and should be sent in to the Registrar in the prescribed form so as to reach him not later than Friday, the 31st July, 1936. Applications received after the 31st July will not be accepted

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar. There are two kinds of forms of applications viz., (A) for the Matriculation Examination and (B) for Examinations other than Matriculation. No one will be allowed to apply for appointments in more than two subjects at the Matriculation, and in more than one subject or a group of allied subjects at Examinations other than the Matriculation. Candidates should state in their requisition for forms whether they desire to be supplied with a form of application in regard to the Matriculation Examination, or for Examinations other than the Matriculation or for both.

3 Applicants are particularly requested to specify at the top of their applications in a bold hand the number of the appointment for which they apply. For each appointment, a separate form should be used.

4. Canvassing, direct or indirect will disqualify an applicant for appointment as Examiner.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
10th July, 1936.
3528

Public Notices.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Allotment Letter and Receipt No. 6923 for 70 shares Nos. 321167 to 321236 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd. standing in the name of Shankerlal Amiram Jani is Lost or Mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicate will be issued.
(Sd.) SHANKERLAL AMIRAM JANI.
Bombay, 15th July, 1936.
(6564)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO: LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 5th August, 1936, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half year ending 15th August, 1936.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. KANGA.
Asst. Secretary.
Bombay, 15th July, 1936.
3537.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF BYRAMJI BOMANJI KOLAH ...Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of late Bomanji Byramji Kolah, late of Hill Road, Bandra, deceased, who died a widower at Bombay, on or about the 23rd day of May, 1935, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 19th day of June, 1936 to Bai Ratanbai Byramji Kolah of Hill Road, Bandra, the daughter of the said deceased, the Administratrix in the Province of Bombay of the estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Attorneys for the said Administratrix, at their office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administratrix will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administratrix at the office of the said Attorneys Messrs. K. F. Oostad & Co., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1936.
K. F. OOSTAD & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.
(3538)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RICH PEOPLE.

Auction sale of about 200 years old Real Cashmere, woollen shawls, about 8,000 Tolas Silverware, one lot jary embroidered bed sheets and Nechas, and clothings, Ivory walking sticks with gold handles, jewel boxes, cash boxes, etc.

On Saturday the 18th day of July 1936 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 6/12 Bruce Street, Fort, in the show room Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction sale under instructions from the party concerned property of a deceased comprising.

Silverware comprising engraved teasets, vatkas, lotas, thals, glasses, etc. also very old Cashmere embroidered Shawls, embroidered bed sheets, towels, table cloths, etc. Real Ivory walking sticks.

Also one 8 cylinder 7 seater Hupmobile Motor in good condition.

Property on view. Condition of sale: A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale

D. MISTRY & CO.,

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 731 of 1935 (Ahmed Haji Haroon vs. Bai Alyeshabai), Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

Ornaments such as 4 diamond bracelets, ruby and diamond rings, diamond ear-studs, marquis rings, diamond links, etc. ruby lockets, ear-studs, rings, etc.. Gold bangles, necklaces, ear-studs, bracelets, watch, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT POONA.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE HANDSOME AND HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR PALACES AND BUNGALOWS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at "Khandwani Mansion," Bund Garden Road, Poona, valuable household furniture, made by well known makers, Roberts. Wimbridge, Benjamin, etc., automatic dining table, chairs, mirrored side-board, "Erard" French make semi-Grand Piano, Cabinet Gramophone, rich Persian carpets, old Chinaware, modern Chesterfield suites, corner cabinets, Chiffonier, Roll-top writing table, revolving chair, modern style bedsteads with box mattresses, almyrahs, ladies' and gent's dressing tables and chests of drawers, to match, verandah furniture, cane furniture, English bath tubs, etc.

Private offers will also be received for the above bungalow with outhouses, cottages, etc., area 82,764 square yards.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
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Capital Called-up	Rs	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	23,50,000

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SHOUTING
—But this is no picture for a whispering campaign!
It's just about the grandest show we've seen since "The Thin Man"! Fast! Funny! Tense! Thrilling! It's the great big surprise hit of 1935!
"THE CASE OF THE Lucky LEGS"
WARREN WILLIAM
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THE WHOLE GREAT BATTLE
In Three Thrilling Reels

Central
Near Albless Baug, Charni Road, Off Queen's Road
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION

"You've got to believe me . . . I killed him!"
One blackguard less in the world . . . and a woman goes on trial.
Ann Harding
in
"THE WITNESS CHAIR"
with
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THIRD DIMENSIONAL WONDER
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Next Saturday
A TEMPESTUOUS STORY OF THE PACIFIC WATER-FRONT. . . ITS DARE-DEVIL MEN AND A GIRL WHOSE HAUNTING BEAUTY SWAYED THE LEADER OF THEM ALL.
JEAN HARLOW
in
"RIFF RAFF"
with
SPENCER TRACY
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ULTRA-MODERN SOCIAL MUSICAL PLAY
HOLY CRIME
(CHHAYA)
now drawing packed houses in its
4th Triumphant Week
Huns Pictures'
MAIDEN MARATHI MUSICAL
Starring:
LEELA CHITNIS,
INDIRA WADKAR,
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MASTER VINAYAK,
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See the picture of the Society you live in at
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

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From Wednesday to Friday at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"KING OF THE JUNGLE"
A paramount picture with
THE LION MAN
BUSTER CRABBE.
NEXT SATURDAY
"NEW ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

CAPITAL OF NEW PROVINCE

Orissa Govt. Committee To Report On Site

(From Our Correspondent.)
CUTTACK, (By Mail).

Over the location of the Capital in Orissa for the last few months the people of Orissa have been very much agitated and most of them want that the capital should be located in Cuttack. The sites committee which commences its work of examining the different sites in and around Cuttack, Khurda and Gopalpur, will finish its work by the 15th instant. The Government of Orissa has issued the following communique over the nature of the work that will be done by the Committee:—

"Since there is apparently some misunderstanding regarding the functions of the Committee which will visit Orissa this week to report upon the suitability of certain sites as the Capital of Orissa, the terms of the appointment of the Committee are published below:—

In October 1935, the Government of India deputed two officers of the Central Public Works Department to examine the Chahata Ghat site which was recommended by the Orissa Administration Committee for the construction of the buildings required in connection with the Capital of the Province of Orissa. In their report these officers recommended the abandonment of the site, the main reasons being its liability to water logging and flooding and the heavy expenditure likely to be necessary before the site could be rendered suitable for the erection of buildings.

In view of this recommendation, the Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of the State, decided to set up a Committee to examine sites at Cuttack and elsewhere, in the new province, and to report on their relative suitability for the location of the Capital of the province in respect of the extent of land available, water supply, drainage, climate, health, subsoil, —water levels, liability to flood, communications and cost of land and buildings.

The Government of Orissa awaits the report of the Committee before formulating views regarding the most suitable place for the Capital. Considerations other than those which the Committee have been instructed to examine, will have to be weighed.

The Committee have been asked to consider certain sites in and near Cuttack, a site at Khurda, and the site at Rangallunda near Gopalpur.

Rumours have been current that the late Government of Bihar and Orissa countenanced propaganda in favour of one particular site. This is not the case, and orders were passed in November prohibiting such propaganda."

C.-IN-C. TO VISIT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, July 14.

It is understood that Sir Robert Cassels, the Commander-in-Chief, arrives in Jubbulpore from Delhi on July 24th. During his short stay of two days His Excellency will have a busy time inspecting various units of the regiments stationed here. Starting on the morning of July 26th Sir Robert proceeds to Secundrabad and thence to Poona. His Excellency will finally proceed to Simla.—A.P.

6th GLORIOUS WEEK
BEST OF ALL ATTRACTIONS IN THE TOWN Because It Is
NEW Theatres, Ltd. (Calcutta's) Musical Comedy.
THE MILLIONAIRE
OR
THE "CROREPATI"
STARRING:
S A I G A L
with MOLINA, RAJKUMARI, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, KIDAR, RAJLUXMI, NEMO
AT
MINERVA
TALKIES, Lamington Road.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

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AROUND THE COURTS

tar Bhikaji was arrested harge of rash driving. He lleged to have driven his . X9768 in a rash and ne- manner along Mohamad- ad and is further alleged e knocked down a Pathan the junction of Masjid r Road and Mohamedali

s further stated that the after knocking down the drove his car at a fast but he was chased by the ants of another car and quently apprehended at la Bridge.

driver of the car was plac- efore the Mazagoan Magis- and ordered to be enlarged ail in the sum of Rs. 100.

verdict of death by internal norrhage following laceration nternal organs was returned he Coroner's Jury at the in- held on an unknown Hindu was knocked down and run by a motor-lorry at Dadar d in front of the Hind Mata ema, on July 8 last.

vidence showed that the pe- trian was hurrying across the icent Road when he was ocked down by the lorry. A E. S. T. 'bus was in front of lorry which was trying to ertake it.

Three alleged army deserters re arrested by the City Police st evening on board the s.s. lan Matheson."

They were produced before the hief Presidency Magistrate to- ay and remanded in custody pen- ing further inquiries.

The keeper of a common gaming ouse and his assistants were gaol- d by the Chief Presidency Magis- trate, to-day. "This form of gam-

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

ing must be stopped," the Magis- trate observed, "as it is detrimen- tal to society."

Jayantilal Jethalal and Madhav Vishnu, who were arrested by the Princess St. Police on charges of conducting a common gaming- house and assisting in the man- agement, at Dr. Viegas Street on the first floor of Gormukhram Sa- duram's Chawl on June 9 last, were to-day convicted by the Chief Pre- sidency Magistrate.

Jayantilal was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprison- ment and Madhav Vishnu to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate passed a deter- rent sentence, with the observation quoted above.

A room in the second floor of the Bhivandiwalla Building, Parel Road, was raided by Deputy Ins- pector Sorabji last night under special gaming warrant and he took into custody Raghunath Hi- matlal, Rambhau Chandrarao and Hiralal Kesavji.

When the room was raided, it was found, it is alleged, that the names of pun- ters and "sutta" figures were found written on the smooth floor with pencil. The sutta slips were found concealed behind wooden boards nailed to the wall. The first accused was alleged to have been found in possession of three mark- ed coins and cash.

Twelve More Arrests.

Following another gaming raid in a building at the 14th Lane, Kamatipura by the Nagpada Police last night, 12 persons were arrest- ed by the Police.

All the accused were placed be- fore Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presi- dency Magistrate, Mazagaon to- day, and ordered to be released on bail.

MONEY NEEDED FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Ramkrishna Mission Makes Another Appeal

The Secretary of the Ram- krishna Mission writes:

In connection with the famine relief works of the Mission in the district of Khulna and Bankura, we beg to announce that our workers in the Khulna district have almost completed the inspec- tion and the enrolment in Union 7 of Shyamnagar Thana. As a result, relief operations have also increased greatly.

The Mission started work in 14 villages with a distribution of 28mds. 33srs. of rice among 508 recipients, and in the last weekly distribution the figures have gone up to 31 villages, 1674 recipients and 85mds. of rice. The area will be further extended next week which will raise the total amount of rice distribution to 100mds. In the Bankura district, where the work has recently been undertaken, the second weekly distribution of 6mds. 11srs. was made from Jay- rambati amongst 153 recipients belonging to 7 villages. Here also the work will have to be extended in future.

Appeal For Money.

To continue the work already undertaken, the Mission will re- quire at least Rs. 500 weekly. Our funds at present are insufficient, and the continuation of the work depends entirely on the generous public. We therefore appeal again for liberal contributions so that thousands may be saved from starvation and death. We can not over estimate the seriousness of the situation, and we believe our appeal will reach every phi- lanthropic heart in the country and find a ready response for this great cause.

Arakan Flood Relief.

Our flood relief work in South Arakan is also going on smoothly. Here also work has been extended. Besides distribution of 323 bags of rice among 8796 recipients for the week ending 20th June from four centres, the Mission workers have also been giving temporary medi- cal relief.

Contributions for the Famine Relief Fund may kindly be sent to the President, the Ramkrishna Mission, P. O. Belur Math, Dist. Howrah, (Bengal.)

It is understood that Delhi time, which was half an hour in advance of the standard time, will not be observed next cold weather.

The reason seems to be that the experience of the two seasons has not revealed any definite gain.

RAIN STILL ABSENT IN CITY

Temperature Rises By Degree As Monsoon Keeps Away

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

But for the occasional showers that overtake those who have by now laid aside umbrella or rain- coat, there is practically nothing to remind one of the advent of the monsoon in Bombay. The weather is warm and sultry.

The maximum temperature for 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 86.8, one degree above normal. The minimum for the same period was 77.1, normal.

Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was: Colaba 0.51 inches; the Fort area 0.15; Byculla 0.14 and Matunga 0.28.

Rainfall since June 1, was for Colaba 35.93 inches; the Fort area 38.47; Byculla 36.18 and Matunga 37.20 inches.

MONSOON CURRENT GENERALLY WEAK

POONA: July 14.

The Monsoon is weak except in the south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Central Pro- vinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the United Provin- ces, East and North Punjab, My- sore, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Up- per Burma, Orissa, West Central Provinces, Gujerat, Bombay Dec- can, Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji 6 inches; Gwa 3, Tavoy, Amherst and Bareilly 2 each, Mergui, Rangoon, Daltonganj Raipur, Kanker, Khandala, Mang- alore, Cochin and Mercara 1-1/2.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will contin- nue wide-spread in Malabar, the Konkan; increase in Lower Bur- ma and round the head of the bay of Bengal and occur locally in the Central Provinces and North Pun- jab.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observa- tions during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 14-7-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.012 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.8 degrees 1.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.1 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.51 inches

Total rainfall during the month 3.30 inches

Total rainfall during the year 36.33 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-7-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. In- dian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer with- out index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.92 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate in- tensity at its origin about 7530 miles away was recorded by the seismo- graphs at the Colaba Observatory at 17h. 4 mts. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 13th July 1936.

HOTHEADS DISTURB LAHORE MEETING

Police Disperse Crowd By Means Of Lathi Charge

LAHORE, July 14.

The police made a mild lathi- charge and dispersed an up- roarious meeting at midnight inside the Akbari Gate. A sub- inspector was hit by a brickbat while many among the audience were slightly injured.

The uproar started when opinions voiced by a prominent Ithad-i-Millat speaker were objected to by a rival section. A regular fight with lathis and brickbats followed.

Police rushed to the spot and restored order after which the meeting proceeded in the pre- sence of the police.—A.P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RANGOON

Damage Of Rs. 10 Lakhs Sustained

RANGOON, July 14.

It is reported from Bassein that as a result of a disastrous fire early yesterday morning, the main municipal cloth bazar has been gutted and the damage is estimated at Rs. 10 lakhs. Only the brick work of the stalls is standing.

The police are making investi- gations.—A. P.

ANCIENT SHRINES AT MAZGAON

Funds Needed To Construct Building

The Secretary of the Sri Gam- devi Vaikuntamata and Sri Paataaleshwar Mahadeo, temples at Mazagaon, in an appeal to the Hindu public of Bombay, writes:—

The shrines of Sri Vaikunta- mata and Sri Paataaleshwar Mahadeo, on the Bhandarwada Hill, are ancient shrines of the Hindus of Bombay. Chhatrapati Shivaji used to visit the shrine whenever he used to land at "Manpuran," the present Mazagon locality of Bombay.

Even to this day, the above shrines are visited by thousands of devotees. These shrines are self supporting ones, as there is no grant from Government or any other body.

Since generations, these im- portant shrines, have been in the possession of Sirdar Sakharam Bapoo of the Mahratta nobility. The present owner and pujari of the above shrines, is Mr. Dhakoo Sheuvi, who is the direct descen- dant of the said Mahratta Sirdar Sakharam Bapoo, and who bears the daily maintenance expenses of the Shrines single-handed, which amounts over to Rs. 150 every month. The efforts of this pujari, to construct a building for the shrine have been of no avail, for want of funds.

Under these circumstances we appeal to the Hindu public of Bombay, to come forward and help this religious cause.

KARACHI RAID

Man From Bombay Said To Have Started Gaming Operations In Sind

KARACHI, July 12.

Mr. Bhagwandas, Deputy Su- perintendent of Police assisted by Sub-inspector Khushalchand of the City Police and a posse of policeman raided a room in a building near Khori Garden on Friday mid-night where gamb- ling in American futures was alleged to be going on.

Eleven persons were arrested including Jamnadas and Somji- mal alleged to be the keepers of the place.

It is alleged that Jamnadas who is a recent arrival from Bombay engaged the room in partnership with Somjimal and caried on operations in American futures gambling there.

On Friday night shortly after mid-night the police party sur- rounded the place and effected eleven arrests. It is further alleged that a clerk Ramniklal was receiving bets and about Rs. 400 in cash and a number of betting slips were secured.

All the arrested persons were enlarged on ball and further enquiries are in progress.—"Sind Observer".

DR. SITARAMAYYA IN BOMBAY

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the President-Elect of the Karachi Session of the States Peoples' Conference arrived in Bombay by the Madras Mail yesterday morn- ing "en route" to Karachi.

Dr. Pattabhi is staying with the Andhra artist Mr. C. Nageswara- rao. He met Babu Rajendra Prasad and had talks with him. The Doctor is leaving for Karachi to-night.

As the Ministry of Local Self- Government, C. P. considers that the arrangements of having the work of the Nagpur District Coun- cil done by an Honorary Secretary unsuitable, it has directed the Council to appoint a whole-time paid Secretary within two months.

Support To Congress

The Secretary of Rent-payers' Association has issued the follow- ing statements:

Lest there be any misunderstan- ding regarding the resolution passed in Thursday's meeting ask- ing people only to vote for those candidates who accept our de- mands we state hereby that be- tween the Congress candidates and Liberal candidates we stand for the Congress and advise people to work for the victory of the Con- gress; and at the same time a pressure should be brought upon the Congress Parliamentary Com- mittee for acceptance of our de- mands, by agitating for them and by enrolling Congress members in a large number.

NEXT SATURDAY

Opens a New Chapter in

INDIAN SCREEN HISTORY.

All-India Premiere

of

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Latest Triumph

Starring:

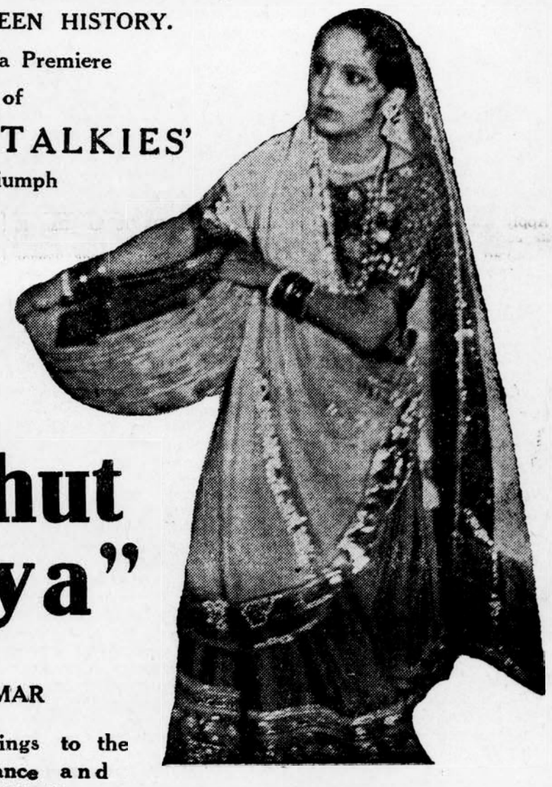
Devika Rani

IN

"Achhut Kanya"

with

ASHOK KUMAR



A Smashing Hit that brings to the screen all the Romance and Glamour of Rural India

NEXT SATURDAY ROXY CINEMA New Queens Road.

EVERYDAY IT'S GOING STRONGER!

A Super Melodious Sea Romance!

Amar Jyoti

---IMMORTAL FLAME---

Director: V. SHANTARAM

Starring: DURGA KHOTE SHANTA APTE VASANTEE

In 2nd WEEK

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

AT KRISHNA

DELIGHTFUL SONGS of this picture were highly appreciated when they were broadcast last Monday!

INDIAN TALKIE! the best and the most superb

Registan-ki-Rani

Krishnakumari, Khatoon, Sitara, S. Baburao, Soni, Abubakar in the drama of LOVE — ADVENTURE and ROMANCE

Jal Merchant In His Greatest Role

Two Shows Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m. WELLINGTON CINEMA Dhobi Talao.

Next Friday

Exploits of '35's

DON JUAN of a College

Starring:

Miss Mukhtar Begum,
Miss Shyama,
Miss Amirjan,
Mr. Harold Lewis,
Mr. Sultan Beg,
etc.

HE and SHE

Graduates of College of LOVE

with

Honours in Romance and Courtship—

See the Modern MAJNU— in his most romantic style

KAMLA MOVIETONE (LAHORE) Presents

Majnu: 1935

Directed by: Mr. ROOP K. SHOREY

Mighty Musical Tragi-Comedy Drama.

Coming Next Friday to the

GLOBE Talkies Sandhurst Road.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)

p. m.
7-30 Big Ben. A Religious Service, from the Studio. Conducted by John R. Mott, President of the World's Alliance of the Y.M.C.A.
8-51 Hebridean Songs, sung by Cathie B McLean (Saprano)
8-35 London Scenes, No. 5, Westminster Abbey, by R. A. Usborne.
8-50 A Recital by Edith Penville (Flute) and Muriel Liddle (Pianoforte).
9-10 Weekly Newsletter, Sports summary, and Announcements.
9-30 "Everyman's Club". A programme designed to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of Toc H.
10-0 Chamber Music. The London String Trio: Jean Pougnet (Violin); William Primrose (Viola); Anthony Pini. (Violoncello).

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
31.36 metres, 9.565 kc/s.

a.m.
11-30 Selections of the Indian Music. Gujerati and Hindustani Songs.

p. m.
1-0 Available Market Rates.
Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
5-30 Relay of Indian Music from Krishna Cinema.
6-30 Gujerati Songs. Jagganath of Surat.
7-15 Exposition of Gatha. Ervad Framroz A. Bode.
7-30 Been Solos. Lakshmanrao Chawan.
8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 Yusseff Effendi. Urdu and Hndustani Songs.
9-30 News in English.
9-45 Talk: "Topics of To-day." By C.P.G. Wade.
10-0 A Piano Recital Manek P. Bhagat.
10-30 A Review of Gramophone Records W. W. Russell.

Delhi Programmes:

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

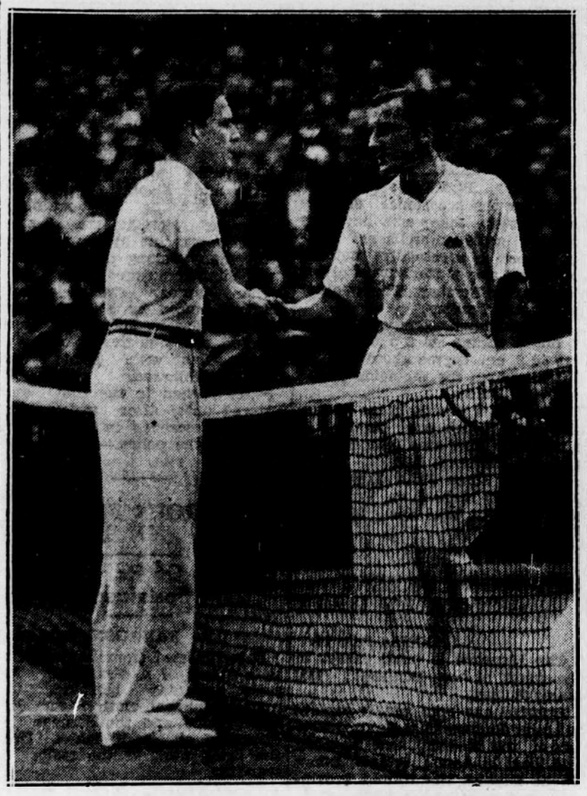
a.m.
8-0 Arti A.I.R. Orchestra. (Chorus.)
8-10 B.S. Rawat Bhajan.
8-20 Rashid Ahmed of Ajmer. Ghazal.
8-30 P. S. Mukerji. Sarod—Jangla Bhairvin.
8-35 Allah Bandi of Hindaon. Khoyal Desi.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Children of Japan." By Chaman Lal.
9-0 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. Classical Music.
9-50 Rashid Ahmed. "Khanjar bakaf jo apne qatil ko dekhte hain, Dil hamko dekhta hai ham dil ko dekhte hain."—(Amir Miani.)

p.m.
1-0 Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 A.I.R. Orchestra Malwi.
6-10 B. S. Rawat. "Woh yahan ate hain kis kis naz se Ik qadam uthta hai sao sao naz se."—(Majrah.)
6-20 1st News Bulletin. Hindustani.)
6-30 1st News Bulletin. (English.)
6-40 Rashid Ahmed. "Shokhi thi qayamat tiri mastana ada men Firnon ne qdam chum liye laghzish-i-pa men."—(Amir Minai.)
6-50 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Saj Giri.
7-0 B. S. Rawat. Thumri.
7-10 Allah Bandi of Hindaon.—(a) Khayal Puria. (b) Thumri Aiman.
7-30 P.S. Mukerji. Sarod— Kedara.
7-35 Rashid Ahmed. "Nihan dil men na ankhon men ayan ho, Kaho to meri jan akhir kahan ho."—(Zaki.)
7-45 "For Villagers Only."
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Toad-Stools" By Dr. Asghar A. Hydei.
9-0 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala—Classical Music.
9-35 Malang Khan. Vichitra Veena—Begeshwari.
9-45 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani.)
10-0 2nd News Bulletin. (English.)
10-15 Talk (English): "Why do We Eat?" By Dr. H. C. Menkel.
10-30 A.I.R. Orchestra. (India Serende) "Zer-i-diwar."
10-45 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala—Classical Music.
11-15 Allah Bandi of Hindaon. (a) "Jo ab unse milna dobara na hoga, To jina bhi shayad hamara na hoga."— (Hasrat Mohani.) (b) "Lutf ki unse iltiya na karen Ham ne aisa kabhi kiya na karen."—Hasrat Mohani.)

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc s.

p.m.
12-36 SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any.)
1-36 Talk: "Our Diet." By Dr. J. C. Sarkar.
2-6 Vocal Music (Bengali.) Satyendra Nath Chakravarty—Light.
2-21 Binapany—Religious.
2-36 Panchali by Gour Mohan Mukherjee.
5-36 Recorded Selections.
6-6 Vocal Music. Gopal Chandra Mukherjee —Dhrupad.
6-21 Sati Devi—Light.
6-36 Instrumental Music. Arya Orchestra, conducted By Surendra Das.
6-16 "The Temple of the Universal Mother". Composed and produced by Bani Kumar. Music By P. K. Mullick.
7-51 SB News in English.
8-6 SB An Orchestral and Vocal Concert from the Studio (Recorded).
8-36 SB Talk: "Murshidabad and its Early History" By C. E. Hooper.
8-51 SB Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin. Market Prices. Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).
9-6 SB. Talk: "Devils and Demonology". By M. L. Roy.
9-21 SB Instrumental Music. Arya Orchestra. (Contd.)
9-31 SB Humorous Sketch by Ajit Chatterjee. Vocal Music (Bengali.)
9-41 SB Sukriti Prosanna Sen—Light.
9-51 SB Kashi Nath Chatterjee —Light Classical.
10-6 SB Weather Forecast. and News Bulletin. Market Prices Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).



Fred Perry being congratulated after his victory in Men's Singles at Wimbledon, by his rival, Baron Gottfried von Cramm.

Bengal Club Cup League Tournament

PAREL SPORTING SUFFER FIRST DEFEAT

The first match in the week-end showed some good football and the Medicos obtaining the only goal of the match left the field victorious.

During the first half of the game was even and Dadoo as the pivot of the Parel Sporting was responsible for their magnificent defence. Each goal was visited at equal intervals.

Immediately after resumption Alexander took a neat pass from Mascarenhas and completely beat the Parel goalie from a short range kick. Thereafter the Parel Sporting tried hard for an equaliser but the final whistle saw no more addition to the score and the Medicos were making to collar full points.

The Result:
G. S. M. COLLEGE 1 Goal
PAREL SPOTING CLUB Nil
THE TEAMS

G. S. M. College:—D'Sa; Prim and Abrew; Ribero, Mascarenhas and Pinto; Alexander, John. Faranjpe, Carr and Periera.

Parel Sporting Club:—Martin; Jacob and Ramchandar; Lewis. Dadoo and Telang; Caslit, Caesar Tony, Babu and Vaz.

Referee:—K. P. Shankarlingam

Bengal Club's Plucky Fight

In the second game both the teams were on level terms till the last 2 minutes of the game. The Bengal Club is to be blamed for not being able to score at least on two occasions. The followers on the other hand tried hard for a goal and in the last minute Munuswamy scored the only goal of the match from a melee in the goal area.

Bengal Club has got to improve the attacking quintette considerably and it is no use trying any more new players at this stage. The game was mainly seen in the Bengal Club ends—the Bengal defenders rose to the occasion. Dutt in the left half played magnificently. He should try to feed his winger. Choudhury in goal had a lot to do and every time he did his part well. For the followers Jairam and Munuswamy was the outstanding players while Kari supported them well.

THE RESULT
D.L.I. FOLLOWERS 1 Goal
BENGAL CLUB Nil
THE TEAMS

D. L. I. Followers:—Anthony; Baboo and Shanker; Keoor, Jairam and Kari; Shiva, Mani, Munuswamy and Bishen.

Bengal Club: Chowdhury; Mitter and Palit; B. Dutt, Mukherjee and Pal; Biswas, S. Datt, Basu and Dasgupta.

Referee:—E. Wilson.

Bhoiwada Trounce Kanara

Two more games were decided on Sunday in the Indian Football League when the Bhoiwada had the better of the Kanara in defeating them and Mahim were satisfied in sharing two goals and the points.

In the first game Bhoiwada adopted the short pass system and played like a well-combined team. First five minutes saw the Kanara pressing them when they really lost atleast two sitters. Soon after Bhosle opened the scoring for the Bhoiwada. A penalty was awarded against the Bhoiwada, Kotian took the spot kick only to hit the cross-bar and which failed to materialise.

After the interval the Bhoiwada tried hard to increase the lead and were lucky to do so as Premlal obtaining the second goal for them by a clean header. Rao then reduced the margin. Premlal a little later took a penalty kick but kicked straight into Iswar's hands, who during the closing stages made a few good clearances. Before the final whistle a third goal for the Bhoiwada was scored by Bhosle to win by 3 goals to nil.

THE RESULT
BHOIWADA CROSS 3 Goals
KANARA SARASWAT 1 Goal
THE TEAMS

Bhoiwada Cross: Gupte; Bait and Balaram; Kadam Premlal and Choete; Douglas, Jadhav, Bhosle, Saraskar and Parte.

Kanara Saraswat:—Swar; Puthra and Kotian; Ganesh, Suvarna and Shirad, Salian, Rao, Kotian, Panje and Seena.

Referee:—H. P. Kennedy.

Mahim Forced To A Draw

The second game was rather dull. Mahim who were without their usual back played, Krishnan instead who gave a good account of himself and was chiefly responsible for the stout defence put up by Mahim. Mahim had to play with ten men as S. Menon had to retire with an injured knee almost at the start. In the Havero, Suvarna and Salian played a good game. Vishan scored the first goal completely beating the Havero custodian. Havero tried hard for an equaliser and Shetty was responsible for the same as he got the coveted gold from first-time from a good centre from Veerappa. The teams were at level at lemon time.

After the ends were changed, the game was chiefly in the midfield and both the teams trying hard on a winning goal failed to do so and had to be satisfied in sharing points.

The result:—
HAVERO F. C. 1 goal
MAHIM SPORTS 1 goal
The teams:—

HAVERO F. C.—Mendon; Shyan and Suvarna; Narayan, Salian and Kangyan; Veerappa, Chandra, Kundar, Shetty and Kuka.

MAHIM SPORTS:—Willie; K. Menon and Krishnan; Rasu, Menon and Krishnan; Chupai, S. Menon, Subramaniam, Vishan and Iyer.

Referee:—S. A. Ranganathan.

Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Pinder, commanding the Lancashire Regiment leaves Jubbulpore on July 23rd for Karachi where he takes a K. L. M. plane on July 25th for England on two months leave.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE PRAISED

Rajen Babu Appreciates Its Activities

Babu Rajendra Prasad who, as Chairman of Bombay Cattle Relief Committee for Bihar, rendered great help in its relief work in Bihar, was invited to tea by Seth Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, President of the Bombay Humanitarian League on Monday. Among those present were Messrs. Nanji Ladha, Ratilal S. Jhaveri, Maganlal M. Shah, Sakalchand M. Ghadiali, Keshavlal L. Mehta, Nagindas Virchand Jhaveri, Vadilal Sakalchand and Mr. Shivlal Narpatlal and others.

Seth Lallubhai thanked Babu Rajendra Prasad for his noble humanitarian work in Bihar and acquainted him of the general activities of the League. Babu Rajendra Prasad greatly appreciated the efforts of the Cattle Relief Committee in Bihar and thanked Seth Lallubhai and his colleagues for their noble undertaking. After light refreshment Messrs. R. S. Jhaveri, Sanghvi and Ghandiali thanked Babu Rajendra Prasad.

(Continued in Col. 5)

Chawls at Worli and Naigaum".

Mr. Bhat's Absence.

From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai:
"That the Corporation approve, under Section 17 (b) of the Municipal Act, of the cause of absence of Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat, C.B.E., from their meetings for a period of three months with effect from 9th July 1936, as explained in his accompanying letter dated the 8th July, 1936.

Mr. Ramchandra Bhat's letter states that he has not been keeping well for about ten weeks and could not attend any of the Corporation Meetings and he asks for leave of absence for three months more.

From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, dated the 9th July 1936:—
"That the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider the advisability of so amending the Rules of Interpellations that the Commissioner should give a definite reply one way or the other."

LET US BE CITIZENS OF 'NO MEAN C'

Prof. Davar Pleads For Reducing Overcrog And Providing Cheap Dwellings

The following Additional Notices of motions, among others, will be placed before the ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation.

From Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the 'nuisance' caused by decomposed silt removed from sewers being often left overnight and for considerable time along sides of streets and that he be informed that it is desirable to issue instructions to the department concerned that silt removed from sewers is immediately removed to the place of disposal on the completion of the day's operation.

That the attention of the Commissioner be further drawn to the unsatisfactory manner in which silt from sewers and drains is conveyed through streets in open vehicles and he be informed that it is desirable to have these vehicles fitted with air and watertight covers so as to prevent any effluvia escaping therefrom or spillage during transit."

From Mr. Meyer Nissim.

"That the best thanks of the Corporation be communicated to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Members of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for the cordiality and courtesy with which they received His Worship Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, during his recent visit to Calcutta, and they be assured that this Corporation would be prepared to cooperate at all times with the sister Corporation in advancing the common civic interests of both the cities as desired by the Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation.'

Overcrowding In City.

From Prof. Sohrab R. Davar.
"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report what steps should be taken for reducing overcrowding in the City and for providing cheap, adequate and decent housing accommodation for the poorer classes in the City."

From Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee.

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to fact that the evening mus the Conservancy staff is after 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) every o with the result that workmen rk women are detained a the scheduled time thus incre the effective period of atten beyond 8 hours and he be ted to so arrange the takin he muster as not to detain beyond 8 hours every day."

"That the Commissione requested to report (1) whe several Co-operative Crede ties started by the Corp staff in many Wards of ty are working efficiently, (2) er their work is being proper rvised by the Conservanc visors, (3) whether the sup work is carried out by thes visors during office hours, ther their being engaged i work does not interfere wi legitimate duties of superv the conservancy of the Wa whether they are paid an remuneration for this wo supervision and (6) whet would not be desirable to separate staff specially for this work in connectio Co-operative Societies p trained for dealing with matters."

Kutchra Nuisance.

"That the Commissioner quested to report whether t stem of house to house coll of "Kutchra", etc., introduce several parts of the City has found to be successful and wh it is not possible to extend same to other parts of the with a view to minimising nuisance caused by the num "Kutchra" receptacles situat the midst of residential areas.

"That the Commissioner also requested to report whe it is not possible to put up re sheds on suitable sites within compound of chawls, large bu ings and blocks of flats wi sanitary bins have not been p vided for the temporary storag refuse, on the same li as it is provided in Bombay Development Departm

(Continued from Col. 7.)

SMITH'S DEADLY BOWLING

Captures 7 Essex Wickets For 28 Runs

LONDON, July 13.

At Colchester the wicket was extremely soft and the Essex batsman were unable to obtain assistance from it. Hulme had an uneasy time when he was 99 and he scored his ceatury in 170 minutes. Fortytwo of his runs came through boundaries. Essex made a bright start and then Taylor, Sheffield and Nichols were dismissed at 15 and Ashton at 16. Thereafter the batsman were very cautious.

Smith after tea in one spell took 3 wickets in 3 overs conceding no runs. His analysis then was 15-8-17-5, and he finally returned 25-15-28-7.

He maintained a good length and splendid pace.

In the match between Somerset and Worcestershire Somerset won by 170 runs. Somerset 142 and 165 (Jackson 5 for 59, Howorth 5 for 74). Worcester 60 and 77 (Wellard 5 for 29 Hazell 4 for 28).

The following are the closing scores in the other first class cricket matches:—

Kent vs. Surrey: Kent 228 (Fagg 121, Gover 4 for 39). Surrey 76 for 5.

Essex vs. Middlesex: Middlesex 238, (Hulme 101, Farnes 7 for 84). Essex 144 (Smith 7 for 28, O'Conner 70). Middlesex in the second innings made four for two.

Glamorgan vs. Leicestershire: Leicester 94. Glamorgan 249. (Duckfield 81 not out) Leicester in the second innings made 43 for two.

There was no play in the following matches:—

Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire, Yorkshire vs. Nottinghamshire, Lancashire vs. Derbyshire, Northamptonshire vs. Sussex.—Reuter.

JUTE GODOWN GUTTED

Calcutta Fire Causes One Lakh Damage

CALCUTTA, July 13

Damage to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 was caused by a disastrous fire which broke out to-night at a jute godown at Cossipore, a suburb of Calcutta, belonging to a Marwari merchant.

The entire godown which was a two-storeyed building was gutted together with bales of jute worth Rs. 80,000.

The fire started at 8 p.m. and a brigade is still working though the flames have been brought under control.—United Press.

A few quick turns of the dial, a brief chat over the line and we have invited the Smith-Browns to dinner on Friday. Again the dial turns and we have reserved tickets for the show. Another two minutes is enough for us to get through to the stores and order the necessary provisions. And so everything is fixed up —or almost. We nearly forgot to make that appointment with the hairdresser for Friday morning. That's soon done and we have finished our morning's work, so off for that game of bridge which Mrs. Robinson-Jones 'phoned up about yesterday evening.

What a difference the telephone makes!

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TELEPHONE RATES.	PAYABLE YEARLY.	PAYABLE QUARTERLY.	PAYABLE MONTHLY.
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashad Vad 12, 1992
Muslim: Ravi-ul-akhar 25, 1355
Parsi: Bohman 11, 1905
Hightide: 9-45 21-10
Lowtide: 2-41 15-55
Sunrise: 6h 9m
Sunset: 7h 19m.
Anti-League Day. Public meeting at Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

Thursday, July 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, July 18.

S. S. 'Mooltan' with homeward mails, sails 1 p.m.

SANGAT SABHA

Prof. N. R. Phatak will deliver his fourth address on "Ramdas" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN CITY

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society, Miss Amy B. H. J. Rustamji M.A. will give a public lecture on "Girls' Education in Bombay City" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Adult Education Association's Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort. Mr. R. P. Masani will preside.

DR. EDWARD BENES

Dr. P. P. Klemens Consul for Czechoslovakia, will deliver a lecture in French at the "Circle Literaire" premises 60, Forbes Street, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The life of Dr. Edward Benes, 2nd President of the Czechoslovakian Republic." Mr. F. Chalant, Consul for France, in Bombay, will preside.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
NOVA PILBEAM
in
"TUDOR ROSE"
A Gainsborough historical
Masterpiece, depicting the story of
LADY JANE GREY

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Sizzling with BEAUTY. . . .
Sparkling with SONG!

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
All aboard for the cruise of a lifetime!

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Follies Bergere." Daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Witness Chair" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tough Guy". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Captain of the Guard" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Tudor Rose" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"East of Java" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Shanghai" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Follow the Fleet" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Maha Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Lucky Legs" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—Rajestan-Ki-Rani" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Dunia" Time as usual.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathaird' with the mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay 1 p.m. on Thursday the 16th instant.

The 'Strathaird' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY TENANTS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Committee will be held at 7 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) in the hall of the Servants of India Society (2nd floor) to consider among other things, the latest developments in the situation regarding the Improvement Trust Chawls in view of any decision the Corporation might arrive at on the subject.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 and 1 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 16th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Strathaird' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 16th instant.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. R. Choksi will meet his students in English Literature to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South-Wing University Buildings.

Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in Italian to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

Prof. M. R. Parakh will meet his students in French (Advanced Students) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing University Buildings.

SOLICITORS' CLERKS' "SOCIAL"

The annual social gathering of the staff of Messrs. Vachha and Co. Solicitors, Bombay, was held on the 11th and 12th instant in the bungalow of Mr. N. H. Moos, Bar-at-Law, at Chakala (Andheri), under the supervision of Mr. Ramrao, managing clerk to Messrs. Vachha and Co. The members of the staff of Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand Solicitors, Bombay, had also joined the gathering. Some well-known Solicitors and a Barrister of Bombay were also present at the gathering on the 11th instant. The function was a complete success.

THESIS FOR STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

SUGGESTIONS INVITED

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, of Organising Committee, the Bombay Students' Conference, writes:—

It is intended to draft and present a Thesis before the coming Students' Conference. The Thesis will deal with the fundamental rights and obligations of the Student Community in general, the principles of which are laid down in the Students' Charter. The Thesis will form the theoretical part of a full discussion by the delegates in the open session of the Conference.

For making the Thesis a historic one, suggestions and resolutions are invited from the students and those interested in the students' cause.

All correspondence should be addressed to: Jt. Hon. Secretaries, C/o The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Narayan Ashram, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4.

FAMILY HYGIENE SOCIETY

The Third Series of Classes on "Marriage Hygiene and Elementary Sexology" under the auspices of the Family Hygiene Society will begin in the last week of July. Names can now be registered at the Office of the Society at Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Short courses in English for married women, school teachers and social workers on Marriage Hygiene, will also begin shortly.

Further particulars can be had from the "Marriage Hygiene" department of the same Office.

B. H. LEAGUE'S PRIZE ESSAY SCHEMES

For High Schools And Colleges

The following Prize Essay Competition Schemes have been announced by the Bombay Humanitarian League for students of High Schools and Colleges of Bombay Presidency.

For Matric Students:—Scheme No. 112. Total amount of Prizes Rs. 150 from the late Sheth Devidas Kanji Memorial Prize Scheme Fund. Subject for the essay:—

"Diet and Nutrition"

For Parsi Students only:—Scheme No. 113. Open to Parsi students of Matric class. Total Prizes:—Rs. 50 from the late Sheth J. J. Vimadalai Memorial Prize Scheme Fund. Subject for the Essay: "Testimony of Zoroastrian Scriptures and Science in favour of Vegetarian Diet."

College Students:—Scheme No. 114. Open to the students of Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture and Veterinary colleges of Bombay Presidency. Total Prizes:—Rs. 100. Subject for the Essay:—"Importance of Cattle in India."

For Bihar and Orissa:—Scheme No. 115. For Matric students of High Schools of Bihar and Orissa Total Prize:—Rs. 75. Subject for the Essay:—"Diet Nutrition."

Candidates intending to compete are required to get their names registered before 31st August, 1936, and have to send essays before 31st October, 1936.

Other particulars and forms for registration can be had from the institutions or from B. H. League, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 14th July 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 4,08,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-9 allotted approximately 92 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 0-8-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 21st July 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 24th July 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 10th July 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 79,75,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

SOLICITORS STAFFS' SOCIAL

The Annual Social gathering of the staff of Messrs. Vachha & Co. Solicitors, Yusuf Bldgs, was held on Saturday last at Andheri in a bungalow owned by Mr. N. H. Moos, the ex-Receiver of High Court of Bombay. The gathering was quite successful as it was well-attended by all the members of their staff and a few solicitors and a Barrister (Mr. Matab). After the sumptuous dinner in the evening, there was a singing programme the whole night and thus after passing the whole of Sunday, the party returned to Bombay in the afternoon.

MAKE HYDERABAD MATRIC CENTRE

Teachers' Union's Demand

HYDERABAD (Sind) (By Mail)

The Hon. Secretary of the Union writes:—

The Hyderabad Secondary Teachers' Union in their meeting held on 10th instant in Gurdasmal Hindu High School resolved that:—

"This meeting of the Hyderabad Secondary Teachers' Union earnestly requests the University authorities to make Hyderabad Sind as Centre for the supplementary Matriculation Examination in view of the large number of candidates specially the girls, to appear thereat."

'PLANE FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN?

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 14.

Use of an aeroplane in the forthcoming election campaign is reported to have been thought upon by a section of the non-Brahmin Party in Belgaum.

Week-End Cricket At Worli

The Worli Union Cricket Club won the match against Matunga Cricket Club in the first innings' result. The features of the game were fine batting and bowling by V. R. Iyer and a fine first wicket stand by V. L. Bhandarkar and J. J. Worliker which produced 79 runs.

The following are the scores:—

Matunga Cricket Club 70 (Iyer 47, Pradhan 9, Padwal 9).

Worli Union C.C. 167 (Bhaindarker 45, Worliker 58, Tare 8 Iyer 7 for 31).

BOMBAY T.U.C. SESSION REPORT READY

General Secretary To Issue Fortnightly Bulletin

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has published a report of the 15th Session of the Trade Union Congress held in Bombay in May last. The report contains the speeches of the President, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary's Report, resolutions of the Session. The copies are available at the T.U.C. office at Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, Bombay at Re. 1 each.

Mrs. Mulji has also issued a circular letter to all the affiliated unions drawing their pointed attention to the resolutions of the Session pertaining to immediate tasks of the Trade Union movement, closer relations with the Indian National Congress, opposition to the New Reforms etc.

She also announced that a fortnightly bulletin of the Trade Union Congress will be issued from Bombay as a supplement to the "Congress Socialist" and that the 1st one will be published on the 18th July.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE Co. Ld.

10 Per Cent. Interim Dividend Declared

The 23rd annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd. was held at the Registered office of the Company on June 21 last. The Directors' report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending December 31 last was adopted.

The report stated that 5531 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in aggregate to Rs. 63,02,696. Of this number 4695 have resulted in policies and the remainder have been either rejected, withdrawn, postponed or awaiting payment of premium. The total new business effected during the year amounts to Rs. 51,30,042 the annual premium thereon being Rs. 2,70,895-12-0.

In spite of the world-wide commercial depression continuing throughout the year, the Directors are pleased to note that the Company has made a very satisfactory progress. As a result of the year's working a sum of Rs. 9,43,433-9-4 has been added to the Life Assurance Fund during the year, raising the total to Rs. 60,42,873-9-3.

INVESTMENTS

The Directors are glad to note that this year the market value of the Company's Investments as on 31-12-1935 stands at Rs. 72,52,870-14-2 as against the cost price as appearing in the Balance Sheet viz. Rs. 60,77,052-3-1 thereby showing an appreciation of Rs. 11,75,818-11-1.

The Directors beg to recommend an interim dividend to the Shareholders of 10 per cent less tax out of the Dividend Equalization Fund reserved for the purpose.

Mr. Bhau Saheb Soman, M.L.C. Chairman of the Board of Directors presided at the meeting.

A GUJERATI INSTITUTE

To Promote Study Of The Language

It has been decided to start a Gujarati Institute in St. Xavier's College. A committee of actual students, old students and well-wishers has been formed to organize the institute.

The Committee has issued the following appeal:—

Gujarati has now been introduced in B.A., and M.A., and when the bifurcation scheme comes into force in the University it will be introduced both in the First Year and the Intermediate. The Gujarati-speaking students form a considerable section of the students attending the Art Colleges in Bombay. In spite of these facts, only one College maintains a lecturer in Gujarati. None of the Art Colleges possesses facilities for higher studies in Gujarati language and literature.

With a view to meet this much-felt want, a Committee has been formed in co-operation with the St. Xavier's College for starting a Gujarati Institute in that College. The authorities of the College have agreed to provide space for the institute in the College premises and to bear the principal burden of the expenses. The Institute will consist of a library, a professor of Gujarati and one or more Fellows and if possible some scholarships for research work.

For this purpose the Committee has decided to invite funds. The present students of the College have already subscribed Rs. 2,500 and hope to collect some further funds from among themselves. Other important persons have promised various amounts.

We trust that all those who are interested in higher education and in the growth of Gujarati will subscribe to this fund. We hope to inaugurate some activities of the institute next June.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Kt., Chairman, Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, Advocate and Rev. G. Palacios, S.J., Principal, St. Xavier's College, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Kt., Justice B. J. Wadia, Justice H. V. Divatia, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Kt., Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Kt., Chunilal B. Mehta, Esq., Hooseinally Rahimtoola, Esq., Abdeali M. Kajiji, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Esq., M.L.A., B.A., LL.B., V. P. Vaidya, Esq., Bar.-at-law, K. T. Shah, Esq., M.A., Velji L. Napoo, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Dhunji Devsey, Esq., Manilal B. Nanavati, Esq., Rambhai Anandilal Podar, Esq., B.A., Rev. G. Conget, S.J., Prof. A. S. Kalapesi, Ph.D., Prof. G. C. Jhala, M.A.

Present students: Jayendra M. M. Majmudar, Mrs. Mrinalini C. Banker (Hazrat), Indrajit M. Munim, Miss Saroj B. Desai, Miss Pushpa D. Desai, Shrinivas S. Daru, Ratilal C. Bhavsar, Arvind N. Vakil, Panachand J. Jhaveri, Shantilal J. Jhaveri, Vasant K. Shah, Hariprasad K. Thakor, Kanaiyalal D. Mehta, Miss H. Shah, N. Vashi, and C. Bhatt.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

As the suburban municipalities are at work many controversies are rising daily. I am now told that the Bandra Municipality and Government are having a bit of an argument over the appointment of a public analyst in connection with the introduction of the Adulteration of Food Act in the suburbs.

Owing to stricter supervision in Bombay, adulterated stuff began to be sold in larger quantities in the suburbs which made the Bandra Municipality decide to obtain Government sanction for the extension of this Act. But a difficulty has arisen about the appointment of an analyst.

As the services of the Bombay Municipality's analyst could not be spared, the Municipality decided to make arrangements with the St. Xavier's College to use its laboratory for analysis and to appoint Mr. Horace Figueredo, who has obtained a 1st class with Chemistry as his principal subject in the B. Sc. examination of the Bombay University and has undergone training in the routine analysis of foodstuffs. But Government replied that they did not consider Mr. Figueredo suitable and recommended the Poona, Public Health Laboratory. But the committee finds that sending samples all the way to Poona is not satisfactory owing to difficulties of transit and of procuring the presence of the analyst whenever required at Bandra. The committee has, therefore, requested Government to reconsider their opinion.

SANTA CRUZ REPRESENTATION.

To-day a general meeting of the Bandra Municipality is to be held to consider the representation of Santa Cruz. The proposal is that Santa Cruz should have two wards and five elected seats and one nominated seat. Out of the five elected seats one is to be reserved for a Muslim and for the election of such Muslim representative the whole of Santa Cruz area is to constitute one Muslim Ward. I am told that an amendment is to be moved to this proposal by some of the Santa Cruz members.

In a meeting held on the 10th July of the standing committee this subject was discussed and I am told that this discussion was based on the population of Bandra and Santa Cruz. The population of Bandra as per the census of 1932 was 42 thousands and that of Santa Cruz about only 11 thousands including Koli Kalina and Vancola.

Mr. M. J. Kruming Dead

The death occurred in New York on June 28 of Mr. Martin J. Kruming, President of the National Export Advertising Service, United States of America, and a prominent figure in business circles of New York. Mr. Kruming was the pioneer of export advertising in America. Twenty-eight years ago he founded the National Export Advertising Service. He visited India in 1926 and a Bombay office of his firm was established by his son Mr. P. R. Kruming in 1931, which is now running under the name of National Advertising Service.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Bombay Sanitary Association

The report of the working of the Bombay Sanitary Association for the year 1935 shows what a tremendously heavy task the Association had to face, in educating the poor and the ignorant people in the city on the needs of sanitation and hygiene. As many as 275 insanitary chawls were visited by the Health Visitor during the year and cases where sanitary action by the municipal inspector was necessary, were brought to the notice of the Municipal Health Department. The Association with Sir John William Beaumont, Kt., as its President and Dr. J. S. Nerurker, as its Secretary, has done valuable service during the year under report. 125 lectures by way of propaganda were delivered in the chawls and these lectures were made attractive by exhibition of magic-lantern slides and films showing how diseases are spread. To attract audiences, the Association lecturers carried a gramophone with them and thus every means within their reach, was used to impress on the people the need for living in cleanly surroundings. Mr. C. K. R. Panikker was also deputed to do Health Propaganda work by delivering lectures on prevention of infectious diseases, illustrated with cinema films and lantern-slides in public Institutions, high schools and chawls in the city. A series of lectures was also given exclusively for women at the Kanyashala, Sandhurst Road, Bhagini Samaj, Dadar, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road. In compliance with the request of the President of the Bandra Municipality, three cinema film demonstrations on prevention of cholera infection were given in three different places, namely, Bandra Municipal Hall, Khar Road Market and Santa Cruz High School. The Association thanks the two social workers, Miss Bachubai Wagle and Mrs. Agnes Maclean, for the keen interest they have taken in organising some of the open air lectures in chawls occupied by the depressed classes. The Association appeals to the public to contribute to its funds as the Government of Bombay have agreed to donate a sum equivalent to the amount collected by way of subscriptions. At present the Government pay Rs. 300 and the Bombay Municipal Corporation gives Rs. 1,200. The Royal Sanitary Institute, London, has given Rs. 415 for the year.

Dhobis And The Municipality

We are afraid that if no reasonable solution is arrived between the Dhobis and the Municipal authorities a crisis of the first magnitude will definitely arise in a very short time. The apathy of the Bombay Municipal Corporation towards the working and the poor classes needs no mention. But it should now try to outlive its notoriety and lose no time in doing justice to the washermen. Even the Bombay City fathers ought to possess imagination enough to realise the inconvenience that a Dhobi strike will cause to the citizens.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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of the man who won and the man who lost the heart of an untamed mountain girl. Filmed outdoors in NATURAL COLOR!
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A PARAMOUNT SUPER
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SAT. NEXT

MID-WEEK CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

At The Capitol

Maurice Chevalier is always welcome and when the picture is Folies Bergere De Paris, he is doubly so.

The naughty Frenchman is in his element in this and one would not hesitate to class it as his best performance up to date. He sings delightfully as only Maurice can, his role.....a double one fits him perfectly and there are 4 catchy song numbers.

It is interesting to watch Merle Oberon in this picture and compare her role with that in "These Three" which was recently screened at the Regal. In one case she is the staid, respectable young school teacher, never out of her tweeds, whilst in the other ..... exotic woman of the world, beautifully gowned and wife of France's biggest financier. Folies Bergere is splendid entertainment, definitely a picture that should not be missed. The Capitol will screen it from Wednesday, 15th for 3 days only.

You will next see Chevalier in his latest "The Beloved Vagabond" which is booked for the Regal.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1936

SAFEGUARDING INDIAN INDUSTRIES

We consider it an opportune moment, when important discussions are going on at Simla between the Government of India and representatives of the Japanese Government on Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, to remind Government of the plight of miscellaneous minor industries, which are being subjected to increasing competition through imports from Japan at staggering prices. We have heard of pencils at an anna a dozen, electrical bulbs at a rupee a dozen, cement at a rupee a bag, and numerous other articles being dumped in India well below the cost of production. Against temporary benefits, which the consumer is supposed to get, must be balanced the serious harm to economic organization and to industrial effort based on the expectation of normality, dramatically falsified by Japanese imports at phenomenal prices. No country in the world could afford to leave its industrial organization exposed to this menace. It is necessary to remind Government that, collectively, the capital invested in these minor industries and the number of people finding employment in them will not be less than in the textile industry. We, therefore, support the plea made by Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Association of Indian Industries, in his recent speech that it would be very dangerous to accord the most favoured nation treatment to Japan, without specifically reserving powers for Government to levy countervailing duties against Japanese imports, if and when it could be demonstrated that such imports have been made, or are about to be made, at abnormally low prices. We do not think it would be right for Government to accept obligations, inconsistent with their duty to safeguard industries, which find themselves in an unenviable position through no fault of their own.

Safeguarding, Not Protection

We would emphasize that this demand is not a demand for protection, against which it has become fashionable for officials to turn up their nose. Protection means artificially raising the price, in order to secure to the industries established in a country a certain return. Safeguarding in the above sense merely means that an industry, which has come into existence on the basis of normal revenue duties, as a free enterprise without any special aid from the State, should not be allowed to be assailed by tactics, which are unfair, and that the resulting devastation, loss of capital and unemployment should be avoided, when any such menace arises. Parallel cases are not wanting and the latest comes from the United States, who have raised duties against Japanese textiles, and who have recently protected their nationals against subsidised German imports. Financial policies of the Government of India have been criticized in the past, on the ground, amongst others, that they are unduly narrow and take no account of general economic conditions of the country. We trust it will not be suggested that such Japanese imports are good for the country because they bring in a certain amount of customs revenue, whatever other havoc they may cause to hundreds of factories located all over the country, most of which are struggling and are entitled to the fullest consideration at the hands of the State.

A Warning

It will be remembered that, when the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement was made, the Safeguarding of Industries Act, under which several duties were levied against various articles, was repealed, with the result that, during the term of the last Agreement, many factories have felt the pinch and some have been closed down. The Japanese have attempted to send to this country articles included in the whole range of Indian production and it is not right to lose sight of the acute condition to which many minor industries are reduced, in the discussion of the issues of Indian cotton and the Indian textile industry, which are bound to loom large and for which there is considerable organized opinion bringing pressure on Government. We think that Government would be failing in their duty if they did not reserve power to themselves, which they have under the Indian Sea Customs Act, to levy countervailing duties whenever they are satisfied that there is dumping,—powers, which they have not used actively in the past, but for which more and more occasions are bound to arise in the next few years. We also think that the hands of the legislature should not be tied down, if opinion in the country is mobilised in favour of a Safeguarding Act, when more instances of real distress through unequal Japanese competition are brought to light. We have thought it desirable to sound this warning, as negotiations are being carried on behind the scenes, and, as usual, the Government of India are likely to present to the Indian public an accomplished fact and to plead, as indeed they have pleaded before when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was in force, their inability to do anything in view of the terms of the Agreement.

Queering The Pitch?

Dr. Khan Saheb, M.L.A., says in a press statement that the District Magistrate of Peshawar has banned, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a public meeting and a procession, organised by the local Congress Parliamentary Board in connection with the approaching elections. He points out, too, that this action of the Magistrate is in contravention of the speech of the Viceroy giving a solemn assurance that Government will not take sides in election matters and also in contravention of the Home Member's promise, given in the Legislative Assembly, that the lawful activities of the Frontier Parliamentary Board will not be interfered with by Government. Even apart from these promises—does Dr. Khan Saheb, too, take such promises so seriously?—the magistrate's action in banning even an election meeting is grossly high-handed and smacks of martial law regime. If an election meeting may be banned, the elections cannot but be a farce. It is possible that the magistrate has taken a needlessly panicky view of the consequences of the meeting, but that cannot justify his ban. If the Government do not speedily redress the wrong, the suspicion will be common and natural that they are already out the queer the election pitch for the Congress.

Wise Decision

The latest information that we have received justifies our earlier forecast and we heartily congratulate the Nawab of Bhopal on deciding to send Amarnath back to England and, thus, to reinstate him in the Indian cricket team. The Private Secretary to His Highness says that the reports about the decision to send Amarnath back to England are unauthorized and premature. The fact, as we are informed, is that the decision of His Highness of Bhopal is subject to confirmation by the Board of Cricket Control which is to meet in Bhopal before the end of this week and we have no doubt the confirmation is a foregone conclusion. His Highness by recommending the return of Amarnath has given that proper attention to the public opinion of India, which is its due. This is a healthy sign, indeed, for the future of the game in this country. It also rescues Indian cricket from being made a personal sport of by Major Britain-Jones and the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram under, of course, the exalted and self-avowed direction of the Marquess of Willingdon. We have never disguised our disapproval of Amarnath's impulsive conduct. But, we do insist that the authorities on the spot exceeded their power and inflicted punishment, merely to gratify their own sense of their position, out of all proportion to the crime. In the interest of Indian cricket they needed a lesson, which, we are very glad, the President of the Control Board has taught them. As to Amarnath, we sincerely hope he will vindicate on and off the field, the action that has been taken by the Nawab of Bhopal.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

Mr. Baldwin, who is reported to be suffering from insomnia, latest on the list of diplomatic afflictions, had his irritations added to by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Lang, the Archbishop, moved an amendment to the Education Bill in the House of Lords. He wanted special grants given to junior schools to help with alterations. The Government opposed this, but the House passed it by 32 votes to 29. Although not important from the political point of view, it confirms the general opinion very prevalent in all circles now that the Government supporters just are not caring about things any longer. Tory whips are talking of tightening up discipline once more. But even these, it is said, are faint-hearted.

This reminds one of the rumour set going that Mr. Baldwin had become deaf and the natural conclusion was that he was no longer fit to remain Prime Minister. So Lord Rothermere's afternoon newspaper had an interesting editorial comment: "A speaker at the conference of the National Council of Women at Southport said that she would like to see all deaf magistrates removed from the Bench. That seems reasonable enough; but it is just one of those simple little things that somehow never get done. If it were, we might cherish some hope of seeing all deaf politicians removed from the Government."

Totem Pole

The miniature totem pole which has been presented to the Lord Mayor of London before he goes to Vancouver illustrates a doctrine dangerous in civic affairs, that "the end justifies the means."

This was in practice the motto of the Chief Nankilslas to be observed in the centre of the totem pole. Nankilslas, or the Raven, is one of the heroes of an Indian legend of the British Columbian coast. It derives from an ancient culture the surviving monuments of which are huge coloured totem poles. Nankilslas, who could turn himself into birds or beasts, was one day swimming about as a flounder off Queen Charlotte Islands, stealing bait from fishermen's lines, when he was himself caught.

According to the story, which is in the best Surrealist style, he found himself in a very short time cooking over a fire. As he said to himself, "I wish the people would move out of the house," his thought was obeyed. Nankilslas changed himself into a raven and flew up to the smoke-hole in the centre of the roof, while a child cried out, "Mummy, my food has flown away!" But as Nankilslas wriggled out, his feathers became covered with soot and smoke—and the raven has been black ever since. The Lord Mayor's totem pole is made of black slate. It was carved by John Cross, a Haida Indian of Queen Charlotte Islands. At the top is Grizzly Bear holding two human figures. He appears again at the bottom, eating a fish supper.

Chamberlain Centenary

Every seat in the Royal Albert Hall had been taken for the ceremony on Wednesday, July 8 at which the centenary of the birth of Joseph Chamberlain was commemorated.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Joseph Chamberlain's eldest son, was one of the principal speakers. Other members of Joseph Chamberlain's family who attended included Mrs. Carnegie, his widow, Miss Hilda and Miss Ida Chamberlain, his daughters, and Lady Chamberlain, his daughter-in-law. Massed chairs of the National Conservative Musical Union, numbering 625 singers, opened the proceedings. After Mr. L. S. Amery, president of the Centenary Committee, had given an address a gigantic photograph of Joseph Chamberlain, 50 feet by 20 feet, was unveiled behind the speakers. Kipling's "Recessional" was sung, and Sir Austen Chamberlain acknowledged the tribute to his father.

"Think imperially" was the text of the second half of the programme. Lord Lloyd, Sir Henry Page Croft and Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd spoke on behalf of the Chamberlain centenary fund, formed to send young Englishmen to the Dominions and to bring Dominion speakers to Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were present along with Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Philip Sassoon, the Duchess of Atholl, Earl Winterton, the Earl of Selbourne, Lord Hirst, Lord Iliffe, Lord Leconfield and Col. John Grettn, M.P. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Joseph Chamberlain's younger son, attended a celebration held simultaneously at Birmingham. He acknowledged an

(Continued on Page 12.)

Our Moscow Letter

Threshold Of Promised Land

New Soviet Constitution Ends Period Of War Socialism

(By A. AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, June 15.

With the publication of the draft of the new constitution the Soviet Union puts a seal upon the long and weary years of struggle that this country has gone through since the days of the October Revolution. The new constitution, which will most probably be accepted by the Congress of Soviets in November of this year without amendments for there is not the slightest amendment that can be thought of or proposed, ends the period of "War Socialism", if I may so term it, and begins a new era in the history of the conglomeration of nations living happily to-day on the territory of the Soviet Union.

A Unique Constitution

The new constitution which has been worked out under the direct guidance of Joseph Stalin, offers much more to the citizens of the Soviet Union than they have been fighting for throughout the centuries, and for which they fought their bitter battles against the despotic Tsarism in 1905 and finally overthrew in 1917; it gives them more than they had hoped for when they fought in the Civil War, went through the havoc of famine, and made their great and heroic sacrifices during the period of the First and Second Five-year Plans

Passing through oceans of fire and blood, suffering great hardships and losses, and labouring under huge difficulties, the citizens of the Soviet Union have to-day finally reached the threshold of the Promised Land, the keys to which are now presented to them by Stalin in the form of the new constitution. This constitution is the only one of its kind; its counterpart is not to be found in all the annals of world history, much less in the history of transit Russia where to speak the truth, there was no constitution.

Just Solution Of Problem

Each of the 146 clauses that go to make up the thirteen concise chapters of the draft constitution is the most proper and just solution of the vital problems facing humanity to-day; solutions which can be so successfully found and applied only in the country which has taken the path of Socialism and already traversed considerable distance on it.

These things can only be done in the country that has not only picked the proper goal, but is rapidly nearing it; the country which has set up an order of society of the people, managed by the people, and devoted to the welfare of the people.

Rights Of Citizens

The new constitution of the Soviet Union not only readjusts the state machinery to fit it for the new order, making it more centralised than ever before—thus reflecting the change that has taken place in the former Russian Empire, from a most backward agricultural country into the strong, advanced and industrial country of Socialism—but also rewards its citizens for all that they have gone through to reach the position that it finds itself to-day and bestows upon them the finest and most liberal gifts to humanity that the human brain can conceive of.

Some of the clauses of the draft constitution dealing with the rights and obligations of Soviet citizens which are perfect illustrations of this: Every Soviet citizen is guaranteed work and payment for his work according to the quality and quantity of his labour; every citizen has the right to rest from his work every sixth day; he is given an annual vacation with full pay; the state provides a network of sanatoriums, rest homes, clubs, etc.; the working day for the majority of the population is fixed at seven hours; every Soviet citizen is insured for old age pensions as well as for sickness; Soviet citizens receive free education throughout; women of the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all fields of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

Full All Round Freedom

The above clauses of the draft constitution are the best illustration of how far the new constitution goes to meet the just demands of the people; the demands for which to-day all human society is fighting for, and for which other peoples have at present not even the slightest hope of winning even the most modest of these demands.

Further, the new draft of the constitution states that Soviet citizens will enjoy: freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of assembly; freedom of street processions and demonstrations; freedom of religious rites and freedom of conducting anti-religious propaganda.

It is not correct to think that the above mentioned liberties and rights were prominent features of the former basic law, the constitution, of the Soviet Union. The state was then burdened and involved with the numerous and vital social, economic and political problems confronting it and it neither desired nor had the time to "demobilize" the citizenry and to busy itself with things other than those included in the general plan of industrialization and collectivization of agriculture. The state was concerned with putting the economic and political order of the country on a firm foundation; it wanted to create a lasting material basis that would ensure the economic and political welfare and independence of the state and its citizens. For this purpose the co-operation of every citizen, young or old, was required and this co-operation was maintained, of course, at the sacrifice of many vital things.

National Minorities

The most interesting clause of the new draft constitution, from the point of view of us oriental people is the clause which defines

(Continued on Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE SPANISH SITUATION

The troubles in Spain will be deeply regretted by many sympathisers all over the world who are keenly watching the Socialist experiment and wishing it complete success. They had hoped that the country would enjoy a period of peace and tranquillity to enable the experiment to work. This hope seems to be in danger. There was in the first instance, a conflict between Communists and Socialists which had all but put an end to the present Government. Now there appears to have started a grave struggle between the Government and Fascists resulting in the death of two very prominent antagonists. Now the murder of the Fascist is most deplorable because it implies reprisals on the part of the supporters of the Government and reduces them to the same level as Fascists. This is unfortunate. More unfortunate is the fact that strikers have not returned to work despite Government's orders. In this period of grave emergency, which threatens the existence of the Radical regime and which involves Fascism as the alternative, it ought to have been the duty of workers to show a united front and push firmly into the background all differences of detail.

YOUTH LOOKS AHEAD

The U. P. Provincial Youth Conference, which was held recently at Jaunpur, has in common with similar other gatherings in the country, once more stressed the fundamental beliefs and ideals of young India. The various resolutions which were passed by the Conference are as comprehensive as they are characteristic. Even a cursory perusal of the proceedings of the Conference proves that modern Indian youths are tired of make-shift compromises and meaningless platitudes. They want to approach the various problems that face the country with realism, faith and courage. They want a thorough re-organisation of society, in all its spheres, and, of course, politically they stand for complete independence. If some of the resolutions appear more ideal than immediately practical it should be remembered that youth always looks ahead! That is its greatest possession and privilege.

THE RIGHT WAY

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has adopted a resolution stating that "it has no faith in the British Government's agreeing to modify the deliberately planned Communal Award, save under pressure of political opinion". Yet the same resolution proceeds to express "sympathy with the objects of the recent memorial to the Secretary of State for a revision of the Award so far as it relates to Bengal." Does the Committee expect that a mere memorial will move Government to alter a "deliberately planned" decision of their own? A more effective and dignified way for the Committee is to follow the Congress policy of wrecking the whole constitution of which the so-called Award is only a part and in demanding a Constituent Assembly to formulate a fresh Constitution to settle, among others, the question of minorities. Meanwhile the Bengal Committee may well consult the peasants and workers in the province, who form a vast majority of its population as to what their views are about the distribution of seats in the legislature among the various interests concerned.

ROAD-RAIL COMPETITION

In his address to the Transport Advisory Council the Viceroy invited suggestions for "a workable policy whereby road and rail, as complementary system of transportation, may be further developed for the benefit of the people of India". But the whole trend of the address and the consideration by the Council of a draft Bill to amend the Indian Motor Vehicles Act give rise to a fear that Government are about to impose needless restrictions on motor traffic so as to enable the Railway Department to carry on its present thriftless, inefficient policy. The Viceroy held out a clear threat that, if the present road-rail competition is not checked, "the railways will be driven in an attempt to maintain solvency to recast the system of rates to the detriment of those classes of traffic least able to carry any increased charge for transportation". It is the duty of the Railway Board so to revise its rates as not injure other means of transport or traffic in general.

BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party has good reason to adopt a resolution expressing its readiness "to accept a compromise" with the Congress with regard to the next election campaign and urging prompt negotiations in that direction. There is room for a legitimate compromise in this matter without prejudice to any of the fundamental principles of the Congress Party. In any case, Congress must directly contest a seat when it has a reasonable chance of success. When that is not possible Congress may well come to an understanding with any party whose policy approximates to its own. If a settlement is to be made on this basis with the Democratic Swaraj Party, its success will depend upon how far the latter's election programme approximates to that of the Congress.

TWO FINANCIAL JOURNALS

The publication of numerous financial periodicals in the different parts of India marks the rapid growth of financial journalism in our country. The birth of "Natesan's Commercial" in Madras is to be welcomed as it will contribute to the dissemination of information on problems relating to finance and commerce among the public in Southern India, where the need for a first-rate financial journal has been a long felt one. "Natesan's Commercial" is a small and tiny one and contains much interesting material. One interesting feature of it is the Madras Gazette, which gives a brief account of all the important financial and commercial houses in Madras. The journal will be doing a greater service to the public if it devotes adequate space to the discussion of local problems. The latest journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers contains many interesting contributions. The summaries of the lectures given at the Institute will prove helpful to all students of banking and currency. The section dealing with the "Legal decisions affecting the bankers" is of great practical utility to all members of the banking circle. As the journal is primarily intended for the staff of the various banks, it should attempt to discuss the difficulties that the banking staff come across in their daily life. Further the publication of summaries of the bank statistics in comparison with those of other countries will also increase the utility and popularity of the journal.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"If the League starts functioning properly to-morrow and really achieves its object of being the guardian of world peace, then India will find it difficult to re-enter it.

If India throws up her membership voluntarily, Britain may not be in a position to help us to the membership again if and when we seek to have it after a period."

—Rt. Hon. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C.

* * * *

The U. P. Government have placed Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of Lucknow authorities for gratuitous relief to flood-stricken villagers.

Isn't that just too generous? Why the amount represents fully one month's salary of a Provincial Governor.

* * * *

The Peshawar Deputy Commissioner's ban on a meeting and procession of the Frontier Congress Parliamentary Board may be "absolutely highhanded" but Doctor Khan Sahib cannot complain against it. In fact, knowing as he does what decisive part the opposition of officialdom plays in determining popular support for the Congress, he ought gratefully to welcome the ban.

The Viceroy, on the contrary, has, of course, good and historical reason to be displeased with the Deputy Commissioner who instead of "remaining neutral in election matters" is actually assisting Congress candidates by bargeing in.

* * * *

The Nawab of Bhopal is reported to have decided to send Amarnath back to England by Air Mail.

It is, however, too much to hope that, on its return voyage, the 'plane will bring Vizzy back to India.

* * * *

Within a short period of ten days Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, whose prolonged silence had almost made us forget him, has pronounced twice and at great length—of course in the hospitable columns of the "Times of India"—in favour of the new Constitution and His Highness the Aga Khan.

This sudden awakening to his duty to the "Reforms" and the Muslims, reflects great credit on our esteemed ex-Minister. And we congratulate him.

* * * *

Speaking at the League of Nations' Intellectual Co-operation Committee, Sir S. Radhakrishnan declared that "the State has a positive duty in fostering freedom and happiness."

Which, of course, the State in India is discharging through Ordinances, Cr. L. A. Acts, Reservations, Safeguards, Preferences, Censorship, etc., etc.

* * * *

The Liberals, through a woeful neglect of warnings to be up and doing, have failed to keep themselves on the political map as a party force, wails Bori Bunder.

Any way Anglo-India has the consolation that it did its best to incite and galvanize Liberals into pro-British activity.

* * * *

Who will be the first Chief Minister of Bombay under the new Reforms, Mr. K. F. Nariman or Mr. K. M. Munshi? asks our contemporary.

Our own suggestion is a composite personality Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. A. D. Shroff and Sir John Abercrombie.

* * * *

Owing to grave problems facing the British Government, Mr. Baldwin has postponed consideration of the "reform" of the House of Lords.

And quite rightly so. Mr. Baldwin must devote all his and his colleague's time and energy to preparing Britain, in fact, the whole world as a house of hell.

* * * *

In the House of Commons during a debate on Prohibition, a Member of Parliament asked: "Does the mover of the motion know that during the South African War fifty per cent. of the teetotallers in a famous Scottish Regiment died? You may think this is an exaggeration," he continued, "but I knew the man who died."

New Threat Of Civil War In China

Kwangtung Armies Prepare For Battle In North

LONDON, July 14.

A new threat of Civil War has arisen in China, according to a Canton message which states that the Kwangtung Second Army acting on the orders of General Chen Chitang, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung forces, has begun a march to the North to attack the First Kwangtung Army.

The latter Army is commanded by General Yu Hanmou, a deserting Kwangtung leader who was appointed General Chen's successor by the Central Nanking Government yesterday.

Eyston Establishes Thirteen New Records

Famous British Motorist Performs Great Feat On Wearing Track In Terrific Heat

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS (UTAH), July 13.

Captain Eyston, with his co-driver Albert Denly, started at 5-30 p.m. (B.S.T.) yesterday on an attempt on speed records. Although the records will not be officially announced until the completion of the run, it is known that he has already broken the following:—

500 Kilos:—Old record established by Jenkins 151.32 miles per hour: New record, 153.302 m.p.h.

500 Miles:— Cobb 147.66: Eyston 152.343.

1.000 Kilometres:—Cobb 145.01: Eyston 151.522.

1.000 Miles:—Cobb 144.93; Eyston 152.138.

2.000 Kilometres:—Eyston formerly 144.21; Eyston now 151.944.

2.000 Miles:—Eyston fomerly 142.705; Eyston now 149.00.

Approximately 3.000 Kilometres:— Eyston formerly 144.089 Eyston now 149.00.

Eyston has also established records for approximately Three Hours, Six Hours and Twelve Hours, the last named at approximately 148.00 m.p.h.

The track is wearing and the heat terrific.

13 New Records

The 24 hours record was easily shattered by Eyston at 149.08 miles per hour, formerly Eyston 140.522. He is now going on for 48 hours.

Other records in addition to those sent which have now been officially confirmed are:—

2,000 miles at 149.27 miles per hour.

3,000 kilometres at 148.819 miles per hour.

3,000 miles at 149.054 miles per hour, formerly 140.75.

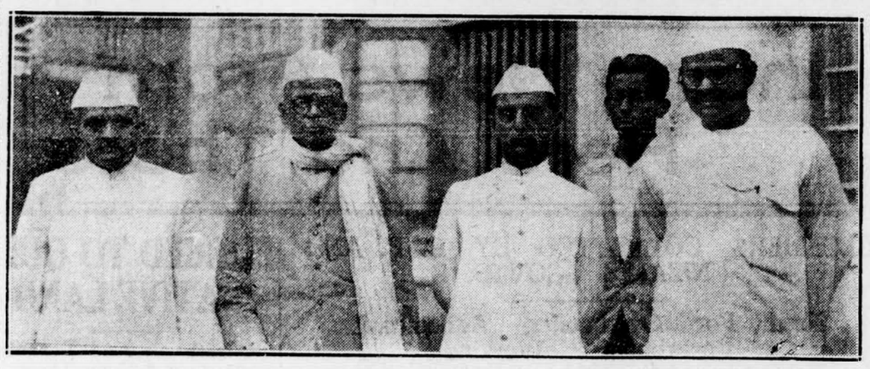
5,000 kilometres at 149.242 miles per hour, formerly Eyston 140.42.

Three hours at 152.171 miles per hour, formerly Cobb 147.62.

Six hours at 151.72 miles per hour, formerly Cobb 144.64

Twelve hours at 149.02 miles per hour, fomerly Eyston 143.98, making thirteen records in all.—Reuter.

Capt. Eyston.



Mr. S. Satyamurti (second from left), President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, delivered a lecture on "Congress and Legislatures" last evening at the Jinnah Hall. Mr. Nariman presided.

TEN ARRESTED FOR MURDER OF SOTELO

Madrid Crime May Evoke Extensive Fascist-Monarchist Reprisals

MADRID, July 14.

A captain, four lieutenants and five men of the "shock police" have been arrested on suspicion for murdering Senor Calvo Sotelo.

The Sotelo murder is likely to evoke extensive Fascist monarchist reprisals on account of new facts discovered relating to the crime.

The body was found in a river and not in cemetery, covered with knife and hatchet wounds.

The assassins, it is stated, were not the police but radical hooligans disguised in police uniforms.

Fascists Arrested

Following the murder of Senor Sotelo, 135 Fascists were arrested at Madrid last evening. Other arrests have been made in the provinces.—Reuter.

2 MILLIONS FOR SINGAPORE BASE

Strong Naval Squadron To Be Stationed

SINGAPORE, July 14.

The two million sterling additional vote for the Singapore base recently approved in the supplementary estimates is to be spent on the completion of wharves, stores and basins for victualling warships and on dredging and dockyard equipment.

A substantial portion is also allocated to build naval garrison accommodation, which is regarded as an indication of Britain's intention to station a strong naval squadron at Singapore to co-operate with the East Indies, China, New Zealand and Australian squadrons.—Reuter's Special.

SPEEDING-UP AIR MAILS

BUDAPEST: July 13.

The efficacy of aerial and maritime co-operation has been demonstrated in connected with the "Queen Mary's" call at Cherbourg from New York.

At 10-25 a.m. mails were dispatched by the fast Imperial Airways 'plane calling at Paris, Zurich, Munich, Vienna and Budapest where it arrived at 7-30 p.m. within five days from New York.—Reuter.

Joseph Stalin, who is the principal author of the new Russian Constitution, which is described by Mr. Abdul Aziz Azad on page 6 of this issue.

THRESHOLD OF PROMISED LAND

(Continued from Page 6.)

the national policy of the Soviet Union. It must be mentioned here that Soviet Russia, which is made up of a vast conglomeration of nations, from the very beginning of its coming into power has solved the question of the national minorities in a magnificent manner, and yet the present definition of this problem developes the solution even more perfectly, and will no doubt not only win the admiration of those fortunate nations which comprise the great union, but also of national minorities and colonial peoples all over the world. This clause reads as follows: "The equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all fields of economic, state cultural, social and political life, is an irrevocable law. Any direct or indirect restriction of these rights or conversely, the establishment of direct or indirect privileges on account of the race or nationality to which they belong, as well as any propagation of racial or national exceptionalism or hatred and contempt is punished by law."

Thus the constitution, not in a vague and cloudly form, but clearly and sharply defines the basic law regarding the status of national minorities and warns all bureaucrats against its violation.

No Retreat

Conceptions of some European men of opinion that Russia is changing over towards the capitalist order and is quitting revolutionary methods in its various activities is quite clearly refuted by the new draft constitution. The Communists adopt the most up-to-date methods in all fields of their activities; with surprising quickness and in minutest detail they are able to see coming events and they lose no time in changing their tactics and adapting and adjusting themselves promptly to new conditions and new times. In changing and bringing their constitution up-to-date the Communist rulers of Russia show that they do not as well suffer from a very common disease prevalent in the capitalist system: "conservatism and prestige." They have fixed their goal and they mean to reach it by any possible way. In these tactics they are superior to others and almost always are successful in their tasks.

Most Important Effect

The most important effect of the new constitution will undoubtedly be that it offers no opportunity for hostile powers to use it against the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it will bring many hereditary enemies, particularly the whiteguards, to their knees, for the last arguments which they employ against the Soviet power are now being snatched from them by the new draft constitution. The same is true for other aggressors who can now offer absolutely nothing in the way of a reward to their adherents either in or outside of Russia for aggression against the existing regime. On the contrary, it must be remembered that the new constitution is a very effective call that recruits not only 1,300,000 fighters for the Red Army but every last person who is able to take up a rifle or to participate in war in any manner or capacity; it means mobilizing around 100,000,000 Soviet citizens to defend their country. An average, ordinary Russian can put up a dexterous fight for his torn galosh because it is his. How then is it possible to deprive him of any of his substantial rights granted him by the new draft constitution?

More Effective Than Ill

International

In my opinion, the new constitution of the Soviet Union will become a far stronger and more effective means of advocating the cause of the Soviet system in the world than the ten-fold work of the notorious Third International and without much effort and opposition at that.

We in India have also been promised a constitution which, if studied, is a document having nothing to do with a constitution, but which in reality attempts by all means to deprive us of the small and negligible freedom which we are supposed to enjoy. We can only envy the people of the USSR to whom the new constitution is but the first step in the direction of the most fortunate life that awaits them.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

To-day's Public Meeting

To observe the Anti-League Day, as decided upon by the All-India Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p. m. at the Jinnah Hall.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi and Asoka Mehta will speak.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

FUTURE OF LOCARNO CONFERENCE

Austro-German Agreement Unsettles Arrangements For Parleys

LONDON, July 13.

The Austro-German Agreement has unsettled the arrangements for the Locarno Conference which may be postponed from the original date of July 22.

As regards the question of inviting Germany, it is learned that Britain holds that the Conference concerns the Locarno Powers, of which Germany ceased to be one when she disavowed the Treaty by the occupation of the Rhineland.

Whether this standpoint will prevail depends on the diplomatic exchanges proceeding among Britain, France and Belgium on the future of the Conference generally.—Reuter.

Somerset Beats Worcester

LONDON, July 13.

In the match between Somerset and Worcestershire which began on July 11. Somerset won by 170 runs.

Somerset 142 and 165 (Jackson five for 59; Howorth five for 74).

Worcester 60 and 77 (Wellard five for 29; Hazell four for 28).—Reuter.

"MIRACLE" IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, July 14.

A sudden gush of subterranean water in fourteen sacred wells which have been dried up during the past 18 years is attracting large crowds of devout Hindus to Rajapur, a town 48 miles from Ratnagiri. The phenomenon is worshipped as one of the periodical appearances of "Mother Ganges."

Three out of the 14 wells are overflowing.—A. P.

EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE

Chief Engineer Killed And Inspector Injured At Sitarampore

JHARIA, July 14.

Mr. J. G. Cunningham, Chief Mining Engineer, Andrew Yule Group of Collieries, died in hospital this afternoon from the effects of injuries received in an explosion which occurred this morning in Adjai Second Colliery at Sitarampore, 138 miles from Calcutta.

Mr. A. G. Lang, Inspector of Mines, and Mr. Jairam Setlia, raising contractor, were seriously injured. The condition of the former is grave.—A. P

TRADE RETURNS OF U. K. FOR JUNE

LONDON, July 14.

The United Kingdom imports in June totalled 68 million sterling and exports 32 millions.

These figures are respectively 14,00,000 and 43,00,000 less than in May.—Reuter.

DELEGATION TO MALAYA

Finances Will Determine Personnel

SIMLA, July 14.

The "United Press" learns that the financial implications of the Government of India's decision to send an Indian deputation to Malaya are being examined.

These considerations will determine the personnel of the delegation as to whether it should be two or three persons or one individual should be sent.

The Malaya delegation will not visit Ceylon 'en route.'—United Press.

RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION

Conflict Of Central And Provincial Interests

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 13.

The very setting of the Transport Council meeting which the Viceroy opened to-day served to illustrate the serious conflict of interest which the road-rail problem presents to the country. Facing the Viceroy were representatives of Provincial Governments while behind His Excellency were arrayed the officials of the Government of India. The Viceroy when he rose to address the Assembly looked almost like a mediator between the opposing forces.

VARIED INTERESTS.

In political circles pointed attention is drawn to the fears which the Government of India's rumoured proposals have given rise to in various provinces. His Excellency rightly stressed the need for workable policy whereby road and rail, as complementary systems of transportation, may be further developed for the benefit of the people of India. It is equally true the need for preserving the solvency of Railways over which India has spent 800 crores must be considered paramount. According to the champions of provincial interests the question, however, is whether the solvency of railways cannot be obtained without in any way hindering the development of road transport, which has now come to stay. It is well-known they say, how the inland water transport, which was once a flourishing trade in the country, has declined so disastrously owing to unfair competition. If a similar fate awaits motor transport which sustains thousands of people, it cannot be regarded a solution for the present problem. It is admitted measures to promote safety and convenience of the travelling public are undoubtedly necessary but in their opinion even the road traffic "in hands of individuals or of small mushroom companies running, it may be, more than single vehicles" is entitled to consideration. If motor buses are to be run only by capitalist companies and the small owner is to be eliminated, they fear it would throw out of employment thousands who depended on the motor bus for their livelihood.

There is, therefore, reason to fear that Government of India's pleadings will not be palatable to public opinion in the provinces, which has always insisted on full measure of consideration to the various interests involved in road transport. It is emphasised that the first duty of the Government of India is to set its own house in order by reorganising the Railway system on sound economic lines and to avoid penalising the provinces by imposing any undue checks on road transport which is a valuable source of revenue to the provinces.

SHAHIDGANJ AGITATION

Ahrars And Blue Shirts Come To Clash At Public Meeting

LAHORE, July 14

A serious clash occurred at a meeting of the Moslems held last night which, but for the timely intervention of police, would have led to serious consequences.

A public meeting of Moslems was being held in Akbari Mandi to discuss ways and means for the restoration of the Shahidganj Mosque when Moulana Zaffar Ali, leader of the Blue Shirts, criticised the policy of the Ahrars, which was the signal for disorder. Complete pandemonium prevailed. A clash followed in which lathis, shoes, knives and brickbats were freely used. The fight continued for full fifteen minutes. The police arrived immediately, but before order could be restored a sub-inspector of police was seriously injured while a constable received minor injuries. Mr. Aga Rashid Ahmad, C I D sub-inspector also was roughly handled.

Two arrests were made. Peace was then restored, and the meeting continued till midnight under police protection.—United Press.

FIT CASE FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES' UNION

AMBALA, (By Mail).

In a statement to the press, Lala Duni Chand says:—

"The detention of Mr. Ehsan Ilahi, a young Muslim Nationalist without trial is nothing short of official highhandedness. He has been rotting in jail for years. Does the Government mean to keep him in jail for the rest of his life.

"It is high time the public opinion should assert itself to secure the release of this young man. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has in mind such extraordinary cases, when he wants to organise Civil Liberties Union. I venture to think as a lawyer that his continued incarceration is an abuse of even worn-out legislation.—United Press.

ZEMINDAR MURDERED

PATNA, July 14

Report of a diabolical murder, wherein Mr. Bagna Singh, an influential Zemindar of Pnakerpura, was the victim, has just been received from Gaya.

It is said, while the deceased was sleeping at night, the assailants severed his head chopped off his right hand, and disappeared unnoticed.

Vigorous enquiries are proceeding and no arrest has yet been made.—United Press.

ADEN COLONY AND CIVIL SERVANTS

No Restrictions Would Be Imposed, Says Ormsby-Gore

LONDON, July 14.

The House of Commons considered four draft orders under the Governments of India and Burma Acts. Discussing the Aden Colony order, Earl Winterton said that had the transfer occurred 20 or 50 years ago, the Colony of Aden would have been in a much better state than to-day. Successive governments had been pressed to make a change. He congratulated the Government having at last taken the right road.

Mr. P. J. Hannon asked for assurance that no disability of any sort would be imposed on Civil Servants serving in the Colony of Aden.

Major Ormsby-Gore replied that none would be imposed.

The debate was adjourned in accordance with the current practice of giving the House of Lords an opportunity of amending the order before its final passage in the House of Commons.

Mr. R. A. Butler moved the Government of Burma Karenhill Tracts order, India and Burma income-tax relief order and India Office pensions order. The debate on these three orders were similarly adjourned.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS SURPRISE ARABS

JERUSALEM, July 13

British troops turned the tables on Arab insurgents, who tried to ambush a party of soldiers of Corps Signals repairing telephone wires near Jenin.

The terrorists' rifleshots were heard by the troops, who rushed to the scene in lorries and surrounded the ambushes, seven of whom were killed.—Reuter.

HEAT WAVE HAVOC IN U. S.

NEW YORK, July 13.

The total nationwide death toll during the 11 days heatwave is now 1,431. Crop damage far surpasses 300,000,000 dollars.

The Detroit morgue has been jammed with bodies, as toll in the State of Michigan alone was 315 as a result of the five days 100 degrees temperature.

In Detroit mental hospital 63 died, 32 of heat prostration and remainder of ailments aggravated by the intense heat. Medical authorities are united in declaring that conditions are fast approaching the proportions of a major catastrophe.

The General Motors Corporation are conferring with their employees at 65 plants throughout the country to learn if the workers desire a general shutdown during the duration of the heatwave.—Reuter.

GERMAN CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA VITAL

No Other Permanent Basis For Peaceful Agreement

PRETORIA, July 14.

The Hon. Mr. Pirow, Minister for Defence, interviewed by Reuter on his return from London stated that most influential quarters in Britain are agreed that there can be no permanent basis for peaceful agreement with Germany, unless the Germans are given adequate compensation for their colonies, meaning territorial compensation not anywhere on the face of the globe, but in Africa.

Mr. Pirow added that he had found a lot of support for his view that Germany's co-operation in Africa is vital for the maintenance of white civilisation on the continent.—Reuter.

SASTRI SUPPORTS LEAGUE

Not Prudent For India To Cut Away From Geneva

CHIDAMBARAM, July 14.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in a talk to students of the Annamalai University on "India and the League" said:—

"Whatever be the strength and reasonableness of the agitation against our participation in the affairs of the League of Nations, it is still to be contended that it will not be ultimately in our interests to cut away from the League. If the League starts functioning properly to-morrow and really achieves its objects of being the guardian of world peace, then India will find it difficult to re-enter it."

The speaker continued:—"If India throws up her membership voluntarily, Britain may not be in a position to help us to the membership again if and when we seek to have it after a period. It will, therefore, be prudent for India not to cut away from the League at this stage."

Col. W. H. McN. Verschoyle-Campbell, R.A.O.C., has been appointed Director of Ordnance Services, India.

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Echo Of Students' March To Senate

Mayor Rules Question Out Of Order In Corporation

Three times attempts were made on Tuesday by Dr. M. C. Javle to have the Municipal Corporation adjourned, but without success. The Mayor did not think it a reasonable proposition to adjourn the House because Tuesday was an Ekadashi day and said he had consulted a well-known Shastri who was not only orthodox, but a Sanatanist as well.

What Shastri Said

He opined that Ekadashis were of importance only in "Kartak" and in the bright half of "Ashad", viz: "Shud" and not in the "Vad" of Ashad month. He, however, left to the House to decide whether to adjourn or not. The latter having decided to go on with the business, Dr. Javle's proposition for adjournment was thrown out.

Matric March Echo

The Mayor also ruled out of order the question of Mr. N. N. Talpade regarding the conduct of Dr. J. L. Desai of G. S. Medical College who led a procession of students to the Senate of the Bombay University.

After the Mayor had occupied the Chair, Dr. M. C. Javle moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the proposition.

The Mayor stated he respected the religious sentiments of the House, but after he adjourned the House on Monday, he had consulted the Principal of the Sanskrit College of Vaishnavas on the matter of "Ekadashis" and he was of opinion that the Ekadashi that day (Tuesday) was not of much importance, except the Ekadashi of Kartaki month and the bright half of Ashad month. He, however, left the matter of adjournment to the wishes of the House.

He then put the question of adjournment to vote and declared it lost.

Again at 3-55 p.m. Dr. Javle moved the adjournment motion, but the Mayor considered it an entirely unreasonable one and refused to put it to vote.

At 4 p.m., for the third time, Dr. Javle rose and moved adjournment of the House stating that many Councillors were fasting that day and the House might be adjourned. The Mayor put the proposition to vote and again declared it lost.

"MATRIC" MARCH ECHO

During question time, Mr. M. N. Talpade asked:

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state—

(i) Whether he is aware of the part played by an Officer of the Corporation, 'viz.' Dr. J. L. Desai, of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College in leading party of outsiders and invading the Senate of the Bombay University, thereby making it impossible for that Body to hold the Session?

(ii) Considering that the said College is affiliated to the Bombay University, does the Commissioner approve of the action of the said Officer?

(iii) If not, what action does the Commissioner propose to take against the officer concerned in the interest of discipline among the students and the staff at the College?

The Mayor ruled the first part of the question out of order as Dr. J. L. Desai, did not lead the procession as a Municipal Officer. The second and the third part of the question, he stated did not arise on account of his ruling on the first part.

EDUCATIONAL SUPERVISORS

Consideration was then given to a letter—to His Worship the Mayor, dated the 24th June 1936, from the Honorary Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association stating that in May last a post of Educational Supervisor fell vacant on account of the retirement of the permanent incumbent; that the Schools Committee appointed to the post one Mr. P. B. Sarmalkar, whose number was 26 in the order of seniority in the service Directory; that the Committee also appointed one Mr. Y. R. Inamdar, a junior No. 49, to another post of Supervisor; that in making these appointments the Committee has not only incurred extra expenditure, but has also set aside their own Resolution laying down that appointments to the posts of Educational Supervisors should be made from senior, competent, trained teachers in the Department; that the aforesaid two employees do not possess any special or higher qualifications to justify their superseding the claims of their seniors; that the Schools Committee did not grant any interview to the senior employees to test their competency to hold the posts in question. Adding that in this matter the Committee did not give consideration to the recommendations of their Secretary who is supposed to know the efficiency and merits of different teachers working under his direct supervision and that the procedure followed by the Committee needs a careful scrutiny by the Corporation. Expressing a hope that the Corporation will look into the matter and do justice to the employees whose claims have been overlooked by the Schools Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE TO DISPOSE OF MATTER

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved to refer the letter to the Schools Committee for disposal.

Mr. M. A. Dabholkar moved an amendment to refer it to the Schools Committee for favour of remarks.

Mr. A. Soares stated there was much behind this matter than they could see and, therefore, it should be enquired into thoroughly.

Mr. I. S. Patel assured the House that the Schools Committee had made the appointments after due consideration in regard to merits.

The amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday when the proposition of Mr. K. T. Shah regarding the request to the Senate for the relief to be given to the failed matriculate students will be further debated.

Indian News From Here And There

BLUNDERS COMMITTED BY C. P. AND NIZAM'S GOVTS.

Need For Overhauling Agricultural Departments' Working

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

That the Umra cotton crop forecasts issued from time to time by the C. P. and H. E. H. Nizam's Government during the season 1935-36, instead of serving at a safe-guide to merchants and traders have completely ruined the peasants, is the allegation made by a local paper.

It is pointed out that, in the first instance, the C. P. Government's first cotton crop forecast stated that the yield during the season 35-36 would be 746,000 bales or 12 per cent in excess of the yield during the last season i.e. 34-35. This forecast, it is claimed was based purely on official reports and completely ignored several meetings and Conferences held throughout Berar clamouring for remission of land revenue in view of failure of crop.

The Nizam's Government surpassed the C. P. Government in hazardous forecasts and gave out that the crop would be 36 per cent more than the previous season. These forecasts resulted in the price of Umra Cotton which was steady at Rs. 208 on the 24th of December, the date on which the first forecast was published, falling to Rs. 175 within a short space of two months. By this time, the Government Officers and Creditors started the recovery of their dues and the cultivator was forced to undersell his produce.

BLUNDER MENDED.

The C. P. Government woke up from its slumber on 26th February and corrected its forecast by saying that the outturn would be 644,000 bales or 102,000 bales less than the first forecast. Price of Umra Cotton soared once again but the producer had nothing to sell. That the crop had failed was evident by the end of November, 1935, but the bureaucratic machinery took two months to mend its blunder causing untold hardship and misery to the peasants. Umra Cotton prices continued to improve and on July 3, it stood at Rs. 211 per Khandi. But as pointed out above, the peasant has not received a pice as benefit due to improvement of prices, while the middle-men, brokers and gamblers in cotton futures have reaped a good harvest.

PREPOSTEROUS PREDICTIONS.

The Nizam's Government persisted in its mistake and on February 26, gave out that the outturn would be 622,000 bales as against 602,000 of the original forecast. There was not the slightest justification for this enhanced forecast, which continued to inflict hardship on the tenants. It took nearly two months more for the Government to amend its forecast and on April 22, the Nizam's Government forecast the outturn at 569.000 bales, or 53,000 bales less than the second forecast.

It is alleged that the third forecast is as preposterous as the previous ones, since, although the cotton season is now over, the number of bales pressed by the ginning factories in the Nizam's State has not exceeded 266,000 bales. The actual outturn during the season 1935-36 is thus 57 per cent less than the second forecast.

It is pointed out that it is high time that both these Governments should overhaul their agricultural departments and earn the confidence of the traders and peasants for accuracy of forecasts. Their figures have, it is asserted, outrivalled the vagaries of nature in ruining the peasants and it is imperative that the peasants should receive adequate relief by way of remission of land revenue.

"Prajamandal Is Not An Exclusive Intermediary"

AN OFFICIAL VIEW OF BARODA'S POPULAR ASSOCIATION OF STATE SUBJECTS

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail).

With reference to the present political situation of Baroda, sequel to the impasse created by a notice on Mr. Chunilal Shah, my enquiries in authoritative circles reveal that the talk about the inelastic scale of land revenue is misleading because it is exactly on the same condition as in British India.

The Land Revenue Settlement of different talukas is not of recent origin. No taluka has been settled later than ten years ago, whenever new settlement has been proposed or suggested, the Government had postponed it, in view of the present economic depression as a real response to the people.

Whenever in the past legitimate grievances were represented by the people of non-agricultural assessment, special water cess in Petlad, the proposed increase of rates in Amreli—the Government had consulted the local workers directly and discussed the situation.

NOT AN EXCLUSIVE INTERMEDIARY

It is further held in authoritative circles that the Prajamandal was at no time acknowledged as an exclusive intermediary. Of recent years, in view of the decided change in the speeches and attitude of certain Prajamandal leaders, the District Executives have refused to acknowledge its claim to represent the grievances of the local people. The authorities hold that until the Prajamandal continues the path of cordial co-operation with officials which used to be the policy of old leaders of this organisation, and until it dissociates its attachment with outside organisations and the practice of misleading propaganda against officials, the Government of State cannot but have the greatest misgiving about the activities of the Prajamandal. It is the opinion of the authorities that it is for these people to change its policy and to adopt the path of co-operation to claim recognition.

ANTI-PRAJAMANDAL PROPAGANDA

News has been received from Amreli, that about half a dozen members of the Prajamandal and other six persons of Amreli, in an appeal to the people of Amreli District, disagreeing with the present policy of the Prajamandal, urge this organisation to abandon the problem of general and impracticable scale of reduction of land revenue, to dissociate from Socialistic and Communistic activities, to stop from spreading disaffection amongst peasants leading to class agitation (Warga Vighra) and, to dissociate from attempts made for merging this organisation with the Indian National Congress.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

A conference of the auditors of the co-operative societies of the Baroda State, managers of the co-operative and Agricultural Banks and workers of Co-operative Institutes was held in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Baroda recently, when for three days problems connected with the management and control of Co-operative Societies, the financing of their members, propaganda and education were discussed.

The Development Commissioner, Dr. Pagar and the Suba Mr. Pavar addressed the conference on Monday and Tuesday. Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan Saheb had a talk with several members of the Conference on the subject concerned for more than an hour in the afternoon on Tuesday. On Wednesday the conference was addressed by Prof. K. H. Kamdar, the Honorary Secretary, Shri Sayaji Sahakar Sewak Sangh in which he dealt with the various activities of the Sangh along with the difficulties the institute had to undergo.

Finally the proceedings of the conference were summed up by an address from Mr. R. V. Desai, the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Baroda State, in which he exhorted the auditors to concentrate on their functions with a missionary spirit.

FORCED TO QUIT NATIVE LAND

Rajasthanis And Tenants Protest Against Their Illtreatment

(From A Correspondent.)*

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

A public meeting under the auspices of Rajasthan Praja Sammelan Bhadawat Mandal and Gumasta Hitvardhak Sabhawas was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal P Sanghavi at Hansaraj Pragji Hall yesterday.

The President dwelt at length on the grievances of Rajasthanis, Gumastas and Tenants. The Rajasthanis, he said, are forced to leave their native land on account of great hardship under which they are forced to live. They do not get good and airy premised though willing to pay high rent. The chawls are thickly crowded and there is no sufficient arrangement for air and light. The tenants after hard work try to seek some relief at home but the environments of the chawls chill their souls which react on their bodies.

Some such Bill as Bakhle's Bill is absolutely necessary for the Gumastas, a Bill which regulates their mode of life at offices and shops. Continuing he said, "A large number of Rajasthanis are living in this city, leaving their native place in search of bread. We have met here to protest against the orders of Baroda State against them. There was absolutely no necessity to issue orders prohibiting them from enquiring into the grievances of the agriculturists. It is desirable for the State authorities to withdraw these orders."

Tenants' Demand

Mr. Bukhari, a worker of Bombay next dwelt upon the increase in the rents of the tenants. He exhorted the audience to take up the cause in right earnest and fight for it whole-heartedly. His demands were (1) decrease in rent by 50 per cent; (2) no attachment to be levied on the property of the tenant if he is out of employment or ill and (3) that the Municipality be forced to supervise such dwellings and to get its report as to whether these dwellings are inhabitable.

He exhorted the audience to take strong steps to get Rent Act passed by the Legislature.

Mr. Dalpatram Jagannath suggested to make common cause with all Rajasthanis for getting their grievances redressed. He then moved a resolution drawing the attention of the Government towards the unjust injunctions issued by the Baroda State and also the hardships undergone by the residents of the Baroda State.

A resolution protesting against the steps taken by the Board and Jhabua States against the public spirited persons and requesting the Baroda State to withdraw the orders was passed.

Mr. Gaurishankar next proposed: "This meeting urges the voters to support those candidates only who guarantee to protect the interests of the Gumastas, Tenants and Rajasthanis."

The resolution was passed.

ASTODIA ARSON CASE JUDGMENT

Both Accused Heavily Sentenced

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 12.

Jivaram Govind and Damodar Govind both brothers were convicted to-day to suffer five years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default, six months' rigorous imprisonment each, in Astodia Arson case, under Sections 435 and 436 I. P. C.

It is recalled that on 25th December last, at midnight, a serious fire broke out in Astodia timber shops and the extent of the damage was nearly five lakhs of rupees. The C. I. D. police investigated the case and charged the suspects for setting fire in order to have a big profit of Rs. 28.000 from the insurance company concerned.

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Pan-Germanic Over-Seas Propaganda

RETURN OF "OUR COLONIES"

National Socialism's emphasis upon racialism has given great impetus to the movements for closer co-operation between Germans at home and over-seas, according to the reports published by "Volksbund Fur Das Deutschtum Im Ausland."

Germans over-seas, declares the report, cannot be incorporated into any future "Greater Reich," as can those of neighbouring States in Europe. But they can be linked up in other ways. They must be bound to the fatherland so that, according to the Fuehrer, "they become the bearers of its political and economical thought throughout the world." A more careful party man would have prescribed them as the interpreters of the new "Weltanschauung" or world philosophy which is assumed to be "a new way of life" for all Germans everywhere.

MOST IN UNITED STATES

Of the Germans overseas, by far the largest majority is settled in the United States, with Brazil a very poor second. Statistics show that there are over 9,000,000 Germans in America, 800,000 in Brazil, 475,000 in Canada, 130,000 in the Argentine, 25.000 in Chile, 125,000 in Africa, 100,000 in Australia and 50,000 in Asia.

The organising medium for the Greater Germany is the Auslands organisation under the energetic direction of Ernst Wilhelm Bohle.

Earlier postwar German Governments did very little to keep alive the love of former citizens for their country of birth. Now there is to arise a system of close co-operation which, it would appear, will bear much resemblance to that adopted by the Italians.

"There was a time," a press article on the work of the "Volkshund fur das Deutschtum im Ausland" (VDA) recently stated. "When the Germans abroad, who no longer enjoyed the citizenship of this State, were considered lost to the German race."

CULTURAL FERTILIZERS

"In this way, millions of Germans have become cultural fertilizers for other nations, since they could not maintain the vital contact with a fatherland which took no interest in them. In the meantime, the German sense of race has won through to all sections of the nation, and we know that our German brothers beyond the frontiers and over the seas belong as much to our 'Vokk' as do the Germans of the Reich

CONTROL OF READING

The most important tasks to which attention is paid is the education of the German youth abroad so that it shall know its mother-tongue—or rather, that of its parents—through instruction in special language-schools, and the training of intellectual leaders. Special care is taken to see that German-American students are encouraged to go to Germany to study, and, if possible, stay on there a few years after the study-period is over.

Control of the reading of Germans abroad is also viewed favourably from the VDA's standpoint. German books in the United States are dear and so it is suggested that "the proper kind" could be published with the help of VDA funds and placed in libraries wherever Germans live. This is in order to replace "the many destructive influences in the literary sphere by good literature and the works of well-known German writers." According to the analogy of what is done in Germany and throughout German minority areas in Europe, the new literature supplied would be 100 per cent National Socialist.

The fact that 70,000 people assembled in New York on "Deutscher Tag" have not been welcomed everywhere. In Brazil the demand by the German consulate at Sao Paulo for the registration of Germans born in Brazil—presumably in connection with military conscription—led to an official protest from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, which contended that such persons were Brazilians and, therefore, not subject to orders from any foreign authorities.

Talking in the German capital on the question of future German expansion, it is by no means uncommon to hear the Reich's former colonies, now mandated territories under the League of Nations, referred to as "our colonies." And it is evident that most people believe they will be returned in the not-distant future.

PENETRATION IN AFRICA

A farmer's son from Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa) studying in German was convinced that that Territory would very soon be German, either openly or by 'peaceful penetration'. In his opinion the latter course could be achieved through settlements of Germans on the land in large numbers. He talked in this connection of the probability of the establishment of an experimental farm outside Dar-es-Salaam for practical training in agricultural. This would be the nucleus of the new penetration to be directed toward the southern highlands of Iringa.

Further conversations with this visitor from Africa also indicated that he belonged to an organisation the members of which seem to perform, among the Germans of Tanganyika, functions very similar to those of minor party officials in Germany.

PROPAGANDA

In addition to the special organisations for aiding Germans abroad, much important propaganda work is done through the press and the radio. The short-wave sender gives carefully selected programmes not only for Germans beyond the frontiers but also for those overseas, and particularly in Africa does much to strengthen the bond between fatherland and "out-post."

National Socialists' outlook as regards the future development of the German race appears to be summarised in two statements, the one having reference to Europe and the other to the world:

"The state frontiers of Europe may change," Adolf Hitler declared at Karlsruhe last March, "but their peoples remains stable! State frontiers are alterable, frontiers of race have become equally unalterable."

With regard to the future general relations between German-speaking peoples everywhere, Dr. Hans Seinacher, President of the VDA, recently wrote that Herr Hitler's policy had given them the certainty that in the not-distant future the peacefully-intentioned cultural union of all Germans would be realised."

NATIONAL PUBLICATION BOARD

Pandit Nehru's Proposal For Formation

DELHI, Saturday.

It is reliably understood that a National Publication Board will shortly be formed in order to bring out scientific literature on India's political and economic problems. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Professor K. T. Shah, Prof. Brij Narain of Lahore, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal Jamia Milia, Delhi, are among the Editors who will write a series of books on various subjects after proper research.

It is proposed that a series like the Home Library Series (each book covering about 250 pages) be issued. A large number of translators and research workers will also be employed by the Board. A young Oxford scholar now in Delhi has been approached for the Secretaryship of the Board.

With an initial capital of about ten thousand rupees and recurring expenses amounting to fifteen to twenty thousand annually, the Board will start work, probably, this autumn.

It is further understood that a meeting of the proposed editors will be held in Delhi towards the end of this month.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Professor K. T. Shah are the moving spirits behind the move.—"Hindustan Times."

SEQUEL TO MALKAPUR TRAGEDY

Railway Engineers Rush To Scene

NAGPUR, July 14.

Enquiries show that Mr. Smith Divisional Engineer, Nagpur, and the Resident Engineer, Akola, have proceeded to the scene of the accident near Malkapur in Berar, where three men died and six were injured yesterday in a landslide. It is understood that an official enquiry is being held to-day into the causes leading to the accident. Mr. Smith is expected to return here to-morrow, when details will be available.—A. P.

MISSING AIRMAIL

Karachi Chamber's Protest

KARACHI, July 14.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Postal Authorities pointing out that the entire air mail posted by some of the members of the Chamber on 19th, 26th and 30th June have not been delivered to their addresses. The Chamber urges immediate action and investigation so as to reassure the public, as the matter is vitally important not merely to the commercial community but also the general public.—A. P.

Kalelker To Tour Maharashtra For Hindi Prachar

POONA, (By Mail).

A Hindi-Prachar tour of the Maharashtra Districts is being undertaken by Mr. Kalelkar in the company of Mr. S. D. Deo, President of the M. P. C. C. beginning from July 15 at Bhusawal.—A. P.

Tata 'Plane Carries Rs. 65,000 Gold Bullion

POONA, July 14.

Gold bullion valued at Rs. 65,000 was carried by the south bound Tata air mail to-day. The gold which was consigned to a Bombay firm was brought by the Imperial Airways and transferred at Karachi to a Tata 'plane. This is believed to be the first time that bullion was carried by the machine of the Indian company.—A. P.

Dr. Pattabhi For Tilak Vidyapith Convocation

POONA, (By Mail).

It is understood that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah will deliver the convocation address of the Tilak Vidyapith this year in the third week of July.—A. P.

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Enakshi Ram Rao in "Awakening" the Unemployment Social, to be shortly released (Bhavnani Production.)

Kumari Shanta Apte who has by her acting and songs in "Amar Jyoti" now running at the Krishna for second week placed herself indisputably in the first-rank cine artistes in India.

Devika Rani in "Achhut Kanya" to be released this Saturday at the Roxy.

"ACHHUT KANYA" TO BE RELEASED THIS SATURDAY

A Thrilling Romance Of Rural India

Roxy Cinema, one of the finest and most comfortable cinema houses in India, has once again got a picture that will do it credit. The Bombay Talkies' recent production, "Achhut Kannya" is to have its all-India premiere at Roxy next Saturday.

Based on a theme that is a vital problem in the social life of rural India i.e., the distinctions of caste "Achhut Kannya" breaks entirely new ground in the field of Indian film production by presenting on the screen the real life of the Indian villagers who, after all, form the majority of our population. The story centres round a happy couple who find the ominous shadow of caste darkening their chances of happiness. With imagination and intelligence, the scenarist, Mr. Niranjan Pal, has built up the film in a logical and absorbing manner, bringing in only those incidents which are related to the main theme of the story. What will particularly delight the cine fans is the abundance of songs which punctuate action in an unobstrusive and wholly appropriate fashion.

Devika Rani, with her graceful acting, lends life and vigour to the film and interprets difficult psychological situations with astonishing success. Devika Rani, Chandraprabha, Ashok Kumar all give the best of their musical performances and some of the gay duets in the picture would endure on the lips of the populance even when "Achhut Kannya" has run its course.

Made throughout in a rural atmosphere, correct to the last detail, "Achhut Kannya" has picturesque scenes and effects never before seen in a talking picture. All the interesting aspects of rural life are shown as providing a realistic background to the story while the main interest is always centred round the chief character of the film. One scene depicting a village fair ('mela') required the setting up of a whole rural 'mela' with a thousand real villagers for the crowd scenes, while Mumtaz Ali, that versatile dancer, promises something special (and rural!) this time in the matter of dance numbers.

"MAJNU-1935"

Next Friday At The Globe

You must have seen or heard all the love romances of the world like, Laila and Majnu "7", Shirin and Farhad and "Romeo Juliet" but they are glorious love-pairs of the past. Here is a tale-rather a beautiful love-romantic tale of a modern Majnu tragi-comedy lover—"Majnu-1935", a musical tragi-comedy produced by Kamala Movietone of Lahore and presented by evergreen Pictures—will be released next Friday at the Globe Talkies.

"Majnu-1935" is a drama of a young collegian who for his heart's desire blind-foldedly runs himself into grave danger. He loves a college girl. For his "Laila," his modern "Majnu" leaves his home rich parents and is prepared to do everything for her.

You will really like this story of "Majnu's final triumph to get his "Laila" Miss Mukhtar Begum, famous songstress, Miss Amirjan, Miss Shyama and Harold Lewis are the principal players in this picture. It will be released next Friday at the Globe.

"MILLIONAIRE"

Everywhere in the city of Bombay as well as in suburbs people sing the sweet songs of Saigal and Molina—a new love-pair in New Theatres Ltd's marvellous musical extravaganza "MILLIONAIRE" drawing crowded houses in spite of its sixth week and in spite of so many other new attractions in the city. Those who have seen this rollicking, rib-tickling comedy, a smartly different theme based on quite new ideas of modern life—is composed of wonderful incidents as well as tuneful song-hits that go to make "Crorepati" cent per cent entertainment with touching morals.

It has been already discussed that "Crorepati" strikes a new note in our modern films as far as comic elements are concerned. India has up till now never produced such a single laugh-provoking comedy. The story of the film is quite novel and its treatment is so lucid and mirth-provoking that the classes as well as masses appreciate this picture alike.

The brilliant comedy loys bare the minds of our modern young boys who in their college days fall in love with beautiful girls of the screen. Saigal—hers of this picture—is young collegian falls in love with Miss Leela—the renowned actress of Soundless Cinetone Co., Her pictures decorate his hostel-room as well as his heart. He is crazy after her and pines to marry her. But he can't do so unless his purse would have a touch of Midas. How can he invite Midas? He buys a Derby ticket and luckily enough for him he is the big winner—he becomes the millionaire and tries to win Miss Leela over by financing the film studio in which she was employed. But all the mirth-provoking things start when there comes an extra who was to play a millionaire in the picture. He was mistaken for the real Millionaire. You will simply cannot avoid laughing to your heart's content when you see these sequences. Saigal and Miss Molina sing wonderfully and Rajkumari's song is but a treat in melody. You will fall in love with Nawab's histrionic dramatic talents, to get with Pahari, Sanyal, Kidar, Nemo Raj Luxmi, Jagdeesh. "Millionaire" or "Crorepati" is really an enjoyable comedy that can never be missed.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Why are no brave words used by the High-Lights of the "Industry" to organise or assist the Cine-Artists?

GOLD MEDAL COMMITTEE MEETS

And Awards Medals And Recognition

The annual meeting of the Gohar Gold Medals' committee met on Friday, 3rd inst. at 5 p.m. All members except Mr. Vasantral Desai, who was very ill were present, Mr. Dayaram Shah presiding.

Proceedings commenced with a resolution moved by Mr. Chandulal Shah. He proposed that Ranjit pictures should not be taken into consideration while deciding to award Gohar Gold Medals as the contribution for the scheme comes from Ranjit Film Company and hence, there is possibility of wrong interpretation for partiality or preference given to Ranjit pictures. Almost all the members took objection to the resolution arguing that committee cannot ignore any picture of any Company while deciding to award medals. The resolution was thrown out unanimously.

Mr. Nathalal Doshi then moved his resolution that while awarding medal for the best story written during the specified year only those stories which are specially and originally written for the screen should be taken into consideration as the idea of awarding this medal is to give encouragement for better screen stories. The resolution was put to vote and was unanimously carried. Then Mr. Chandulal Shah proposed that before coming to decision it is advisable to seek guidance and gather opinions from some other sources than our committee.

This resolution was put to vote and was unanimously thrown out.

Mr. Naginlal Shah then moved his resolution that in taking into consideration in pictures of the specified year beginning from 1st May, 1935 to 30th April, 1936, for awarding medals, I propose that only those pictures should be taken into consideration which are newly released during that period.

The resolution was put to vote 3 voting for the proposal and three against it. President gave his casting vote against the resolution and it was thrown out by a majority of 4 to 3 votes.

Then Mr. Chandulal Shah read the names of all the pictures released during the specified year in all the theatres of Bombay. The committee afterwards set to vote for the best picture, the best direction, best screen story, and best performance of the year. As for the performance it was decided to give two medals one for male and the other for female artists. All the members handed over their opinions to the Secretary and President then announced final decision.

As for the best picture of the year "DEVDAS" produced by New Theatres Ltd., got 3 votes, "DHARMATMA" produced by Prabhat Cinetone got 2 votes and "AMRIT MANTHAN" produced by Prabhat Cinetone got 2 votes. Devdas was declared as the best picture of the year by majority of votes.

As for the best direction of the year Mr. Shantaram of Prabhat got three votes for "AMRIT MANTHAN", Mr. Chandulal Shah got one vote for "BARRISTER'S WIFE" Mr. Barua got one vote for "DEVDAS" and Mr. Nitin Bose got one vote for "DHUPCHHAON." Mr. Shantaram was declared best director during the specified year by majority of votes.

As for the best screen story written during the year Mr. Chandulal Shah got 3 votes for "BARRISTER'S WIFE". Mr. Munshi got one vote for "DR. MADHURIKA" and Mr. Chandulal Shah got one vote for "DESH DASI", while one member did not vote for any story. Mr. Chandulal Shah's "BARRISTER'S WIFE" was declared as best story of the year.

As for the best performance amongst the male artists during the year, Mr. Chandra Mohan got two votes for his performance in "AMRIT MANTHAN", Mr. Saigal got one vote for his performance in "DEVDAS" and Mr. Eddie Billimoria got one vote for his perfomance in "DESH DASI" Mr. K. C. Dey got one vote for "DHUPCHHAON" and Mr. Moti got one vote for "DR. MADHURIKA".

Mr. Chandra Mohan's performance was declared best during the specified period by majority of votes.

As for female artists Miss Gohar got four votes, 2 votes for her performance in "BARRISTER'S WIFE" and 2 votes for "DESH DASI", Miss Rajkumari got one vote for her performance in "DEVDAS" while Miss Vasanti got one vote for "DHARMATMA".

Miss Gohar's performance in "BARRISTER'S WIFE" and "DESH DASI" was declared best during the year by majority of votes.

The President then asked Secretary to inform respective parties as early as possible and the meeting was dissolved.

Kumari Gohar in "Prabhu-ka-Pyara" at the West-End (Ranjit).

"AMAR-JYOTI"

Great Rush At Krishna

Prabhat's "Amar-Jyoti" an extraordinary production has been attracting tremendous rush of eager citizens every day at every show, since it was released at Krishna Talkies. Seldom before such was witnessed in this city at any of the Cinemas. And no wonder for "Amar-Jyoti" or "Immortal Flame." Prabhat Cinetone's new picture is a mine of entertainment and a most remarkable production with rare type of back-ground music, delightful songs, and, spectacular and picturesque scenes. The dialogues are brilliant and distinct in every respect, the continuity is well-kept up and has innumerable points of appeal to please every taste and mind. The story is a thrilling one packed with excitement and lightened with delightful romance. The photography is excellent and there are a dozen sequences shot at sea near Bombay and Malvan, which are absolutely breath taking in their loveliness and grandeur. The music is truly marvellous, a great achievement in itself. Admirably directed by the versatile screen technician Shantaram, splendid recording by Mr. Damle, Spectacular scenes by Feterehial, it provides a unique atmosphere. The songs are beautifully rendered particularly by Shanta Apte. The songs are beautifully rendered particularly by Shanta Apte. The characters are well cast suited to the action and atmosphere of the picture. The plot revolves round the desire for revenge which inspires a beautiful woman who ill-treated by a brutal husband is refused relief by the Queen and the Prime Minister, ultimately she is forced to take to piracy and makes freedom of her sex.

Syt. Motilal in "Gay Birds" running at the Imperial.

Saigal and P. Ray in "Millionaire" running at the Minerva.

Wanted Systematic City Planning

MRS. MUNSHI ON NEED FOR ORGANIZING PUBLIC OPINION

What Our Readers Say

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I congratulate you for drawing the attention of the public to the problem that face us today. Really speaking the individuals cannot do much in this direction; of course, they can contribute their strength to shape the public opinion, but it is the Municipality alone which can make Bombay bright. The resources of our Municipality are equal to those of a big State and by using them judiciously it can easily realize the ideal of a Brighter Bombay as well as a 'happier Bombay.'

To a traveller from the West who drives through the Queen's Road or through the New Marine Drive or through Malabar Hill and Pedder Road, our city presents a beautiful spectacle no doubt, but a person who cares to go and see the heart of the city will find the squalor of our congested locality hideous. There is no systematic town-planning in our city. The majority of houses are built somehow or other, wherever any vacant space is available. It is very hard to find open spaces in our city. Wherever one goes, one sees rows and rows of tall high houses, standing one after the other, shutting out God's light and air. And lately one sees so many new houses being built everywhere close to each other as the Municipal bye-laws are out of date. They will let buildings and more buildings spring up anywhere and everywhere. There is no systematic effort to introduce symmetry and beauty in the city at all.

And how many of your readers have visited the labourers' or poor men's chawls? They are beyond description, and nothing is being done to improve their lot.

There is again the water problem. The poor people in the city hardly get sufficient water to keep themselves clean, there are houses where beyond the first story the tenants do not get a drop of water during most of the hours of the day. The usual official excuse for its scarcity is that we are wasting water. In other large cities of the world officials would sooner apply their minds to remove the causes than start blaming the tax-payers for using more water. But our officials are constituted differently.

There is also the problem of slum clearance, of enforcing sanitary laws and of giving lights to the tenants. The creches and maternity homes are to be provided for the women and more welfare centres and childrens' playgrounds are to be opened. Instead of dark holes which serve as schools good airy buildings are to be built. One can go on enumerating so many other things in this way but who will care?

All these things can be done, if the public could be awakened to the need of organizing public opinion and I, therefore, wish your movement 'Towards Brighter Bombay' a great success.—Yours, etc.,

LILAVATI MUNSHI.

Develop The Suburbs On Right Lines

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You deserve the best thanks of the public of Bombay for carrying on a campaign in the columns of your esteemed daily for a "Brighter Bombay". All that you say with regard to the slums and want of better cleaner housing conditions in the city proper and its near suburbs is too true to be emphasised. But this state of things is bound to continue so long as our City Fathers do not strike a bold path of reform and innovation and lie rooted to their ancient moorings.

You are surprised that "Despite the recent development of the suburbs, the congestion of population in the northern parts of the city is appalling". Yes: the congestion in these parts is appalling. But have the suburbs been fully developed? The Government had launched forth its scheme of the development of the suburbs about a decade and half ago with great noise. But the question is if the suburbs of Bombay beyond Bandra have been as well developed as one would have been justified in expecting in view of the noise made at the time the Government took the scheme in hand. The reasons are obvious. The poorer classes of the population invariably find living in the suburbs more expensive than in the city of Bombay. In the first place the rents are prohibitive. Secondly, commodity prices are higher than in Bombay. Thirdly, lack of social amenities which makes life in the suburbs a drab affair. Add to the above the want of educational facilities which makes it necessary for the children of the suburban residents to go to Bombay for schooling. The railway companies would seem to have conspired with the abovementioned forces in rendering life in the suburbs a costly luxury. How can it be said in the face of the above facts that development of the suburbs would help to relieve congestion in the city. The development of the suburbs has not proceeded on right lines. It is only a handful of persons who could afford to transfer their holdings from banks, securities, etc and sink them in building enterprises in the hope of getting a better rate of interest, who could resort to the suburbs and thus indirectly help in the development of those areas. But unless the Government directly concerns itself with the development of these suburban areas in right earnest and on right lines so as to make it possible for persons of moderate means (and their number is legion) to go and settle down in the suburbs, the suburbs will remain in the present undeveloped or partially developed condition, a monument to the policy of "laissez faire" pursued by the authorities concerned with regard thereto. Congestion in Bombay cannot be relieved unless the overflow population is directed to the suburbs and this will never be possible until the suburbs are made attractive enough, so far as amenities go. The man with poor means must know that it would be cheaper and healthier to live in the suburbs than in the congested localities of the city.

Under the existing conditions of suburban life, it is idle to hope to be able to induce a majority of the city residents from the congested localities to go to live in the suburbs. Take for instance house rents. There cannot be an appreciable fall in the rents so long as the municipal taxation is not revised and reduced to the level of the pocket of the man of moderate means. The landlord has, moreover, to buy water from the Municipalities concerned and supply it to the tenants who may use it as they please without putting any restriction on it. The rate of water cess is in some localities (suburban) rupee one per one thousand gallons and in some it is annas twelve per thousand gallons. One can imagine the hardships of the poor tenant who has ultimately to pay for the watercess, the electric bill, etc, in the shape of high rent to the landlord. From the 1st of this month the Suburban Electric Company Limited have been generous enough to reduce their rate to annas 4 1/2 per unit for the suburbs. But the water cess continues to be high as before and it does not seem to be anybody's concern to reduce it.

Then the scheme of amalgamated municipalities has contributed not a little to turning away people from the suburbs. This scheme of amalgamation of the municipalities of a number of suburban localities, has never found favour with the residents of the localities affected. One of the chief inducements for people to make a home in the suburbs was the expectation that each suburban unit would have an independent civic administration which would be free from the evils to which a bloated, top-heavy municipal administration is heir.

All these facts will go to prove that if you build hopes of relieving congestion in the city by dangling the picture of the suburbs as a place of clean, healthy and cheap living, you are doomed to disappointment.—Yours, etc.

V. B. KIRTIKER.

Santa Cruz, July 14.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Economics Of Education

Teachers' Plight

B. S., a teacher of 15 years standing, writes to draw attention to the economic condition of the teachers in private schools. He avers that the inefficient teaching in our private schools, about which we are hearing a lot recently, can be directly traced to the insufficient pay of the teachers. "It is a regrettable fact that efficiency is not counted, at least in prviate institutions, in terms of adequate return in money or even appreciation." Unless proper attention is paid to the economic well-being of the teachers, no educational improvement is possible, winds up the correspondent, and calls upons his fellow-teachers to give expression to their united views on this subject.

Civic Complaint

"Wake Up" complains against the hap-hazard manner in which the Vile Parle Municipality is attending to its duties. "The streets are a regular eyesore, during the monsoon." Especially, Fernandes Street in the East Gauthan is in a most deplorable state. The correspondent wants the city fathers to wake up and do their duty by the taxpayers.

Correction

CONSTANCE D'SOUZA informs us that Mr. J. F. L. Gracias of Kenya received the M. B. E. in the last Honours' List, and not the O.B.E., as reported in our columns. The only Goan holder of O.B.E. in Kenya is Dr. R. Ribeiro of Nairobi.

Hindu Marriage Validity Bill Of Dr. Bhagwandas

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The All-India Women's Conference at Travancore passed a resolution supporting the above bill of Dr. Bhagwandas. A meeting held in Bombay under the auspices of the Social Reform Association under the presidency of Mr. Patker, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court also hailed it with enthusiasm. The Bill stated in short enacts that no marriage shall be invalid simply because the parties to it do not belong to the same caste. That is, it legalises inter-caste marriages. The bill has only two clauses, and is pernaps the shortest ever tabled to modify or reform ancient Hindu law of marriage. Yet superficially so insignificant, it is pregnant with tremendous effects on Hindu society when considered in relation to the Special Marriage Act III of 1872.

It is not that this is the first attempt to legalise inter-caste marriages. Anuloma marriages are legal and allow a male of a higher caste to marry a girl of a lower caste than his. But Pratiloma marriages i.e., a girl marrying a husband of a caste lower than herself are not legal except when performed under the Special Marriage Act. Dr. B. Das's bill makes no distinction between these two kinds of marriages and aims at legalising all inter-caste marriages. The Special Marriage Act puts the parties to certain disabilities while Dr. Das's Bill does not. The following are some of them:

(1) The right of adoption which is so sacred to the Hindus and ma'niy exercised by the male member is taken away.

(2) The marriage is dissolvable. It is not a contract, and may be dissolved by either of the parties. The fair partner can claim divorce under certain circumstances.

(3) Polygamy is prohibited. Polygamy is a right solely for the male.

(4) The marriage effects severance of the parties from the family.

Besides these, there are certain disabilities attaching to a marriage performed under the provisions of the S. M. Act, with the result that all, of course I mean males, will seek marriage under the new bill if at all it becomes law. The fair sex is the looser in all the ways, as the male member will enjoy all the rights granted by the bill without being subjected to any disabilities.

The absence of prohibition against polygamy under the bill is an anomaly too blaring in these days of loud talks of sex equality to pass away unnoticed. Instances are not rare when wives with an army of children are deserted simply because Hindu Law provides no injunctions against polygamy. Dr. Das's bill comfortably avoids providing any clause against it. The position of the woman in such cases is beyond conception wretched because legally she cannot contract a new marriage as she would be liable to be prosecuted under the Penal Code, for bigamy. Even the consent of the husband is of no avail since Hindu Law knows no divorce. Dr. Das's Bill perpetuates these inequities and anomalies.—Yours, etc.

MANGALDAS L. KAJI.

IMPETUS TO SOCIAL SERVICE

Prof. J. M. Kumarappa Inaugurates Training Class

The full import of 'social service' was brought home to social workers of the city on Tuesday evening by Professor J. M. Kumarappa when he inaugurated this year's Social Service Training Class at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

Social work might be prompted by three motives—humanitarian, religious and political. There were some people who undertook social work because they were by nature interested in the uplift of human beings.

Religions had always been a powerful factor in inspiring men to undertake social work. For industrial or political expansion, States carried out programme of social service.

Social work was carried on by the State, the municipality or through non-official organisations.

Mr. Kumarappa stressed the need for developing human personality. Better men and women were wanted. He named the different schools, of thought in the social service movement.

Social progress could be achieved only through human effort. There must be a desire to put forth the necessary effort. The social worker must be efficient. There must be a personal regeneration, a personal reformation on his part. And he must have a passion for social work.

ON ROAD SAFETY.

After Mr. Kumarappa's inaugural address, Mr. A. S. Trollip gave a talk on "Road Safety." Safety was only another word for "efficiency." And no adventure was possible unless safety principles were observed.

Mr. Trollip gave a series of demonstrations to illustrate the principles of road safety.

"Keep to the righthand pavement so as to face approaching vehicular traffic. Never step off a pavement suddenly, do not loiter on the kerb; put fruit skins or stones into rubbish bins or in places where they will not harm anyone."

Continuing, Mr. Trollip observed that crossing a busy street was an art in itself. The motto to be kept in mind was "Stop, look, listen." At night, pedestrians should cross near a lamp so that they could see and be seen. "Always cross the street straight across at right angles."

LIFE SENTENCE FOR MURDER

Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court Sessions, Bombay, sentenced Baburao Kadam, a youth of 17, and Satu Gopal to transportation for life on the jury finding them guilty of the murder of Abba Govind.

There was no evidence about the motive of the murder. It appeared that on March 29, Satu with the other accused went to a bakery at Duncan Road, where the deceased, who was a relative of Satu was employed. They called the deceased out and engaged him in conversation when the first accused stabbed him inflicting fatal injuries.

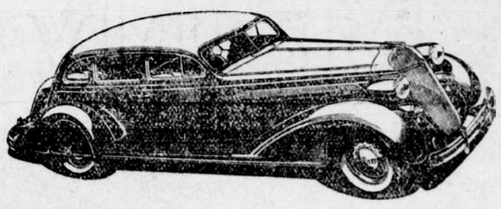
While finding both the accused guilty, the jury recommended the first accused for mercy.

Wanted Reduction In Suburban Water Charges

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Tuesday

The Development Department of the Government of Bombay incurred certain initial expenditure towards the development of the Bombay Suburbs and they decided to realise this extra expenditure from the enhanced water tax levied in the Suburban area. Ever since the Suburb of Bombay get the water dearer. This enhanced water charge has in a way impeded the progress and healthy development of the Suburbs. There was a good deal of agitation on this point but to no purpose. The reports of the Vile Parle Municipality add every year complaints in the same tune. But the Government does not move at all and reduce the charges in time with those in Bandra.



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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1935

Total Business Paid Exceeds		Rs. 2,70,00,000
Total Claims paid	...	Rs. 14,43,770
New business in 1935	...	Rs. 51,30,042
Annual Income	...	Rs. 16,65,233
Life Assurance Fund	...	Rs. 60,42,873

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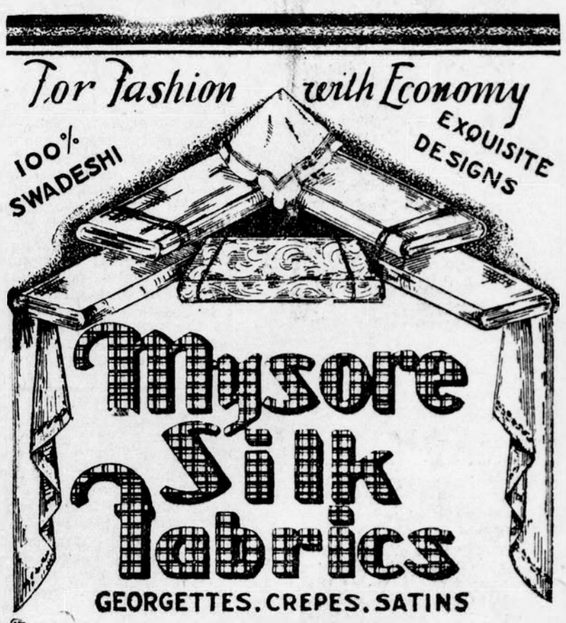
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Habibullah Saheb
PALLI HILL, BANDRA, BOMBAY.

Bombay Suburbs Lead In Crime

Tell-Tale Figures In Police Report For Presidency

"Reviewed as a whole, the year was normal in all respects; the Police were able to go about the even tenor of their ways without serious distractions due to industrial or political disturbances. The Civil Disobedience Movement was entirely dormant during the year under report. There was a decrease in the total reported crime—especially under Class VI. The total reported serious crime was also less—the decrease being mainly under "House-breakings" and "Receiving stolen property."

"The discretion vested in the Police by Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was used in a large number of cases than in 1934. There was some fall in the cases pending with the Police. Taking crimes as a whole, though the figures show a slight deterioration in detection, the percentage of recovery of stolen property improved appreciably. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates has decreased slightly, but the amount of non-cognizable crime increased.

"As regards the Police work in general, their reputation for efficiency and devotion to duty can be said to have been well maintained and they have perfomed their multifarious duties, always onerous and often unpleasant, with loyalty and a high sense of duty".

These are briefly the salient features of the year described in the Annual Police Administration Report of the Presidency for the year 1935.

Crimes Decrease

The report proceeds to explain in detail the progress and investigation of crime. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 143,789 as against 144,189 in 1934—a net decrease of 400 cases under all classes. The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police 'suo motu' during the year was 26,058 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 11,767, giving a total of 37,825 as against a total of 38,935 in 1934—a decrease of 1,110 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 105,964 as against 105,254 in 1934—an increase of 710 cases.

The number of cases reported under more important heads of crime included:—Madras 371, Attempts to murder and culpable homicides 145, Dacoities 150, Robberies 504, House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc., 4,867, Thefts (including cattle thefts) 6916 and Receiving stolen property 311.

Incidence Of Crime

The incidence per thousand of population of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for this Presidency, including Railways, has remained stationary at 1.10 in 1935 as in the two previous years, while that of serious crime has dropped very slightly from .79 in 1934 to .78 in 1935, as it was in 1933.

The Bombay Suburban and Ratnagiri districts maintain their position of remaining respectively at the top and at the bottom in the order of criminality with their respective incidences of crime, viz. 3.81 and .30 per 1,000 of population.

Inclusive of cases pending from the preceding year the number of police cognizable cases amounted to 30,440 against 31,341 in 1934.

The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 4,141 as against 4,186 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 13.59 against 13.35 in 1934.

Maliciously False

Of the 4,141 excluded cases referred to, 600 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 583 in 1934—an increase of 17 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal rose from 1.86 in 1934 to 1.97 in 1935.

The number of pending cases at the close of the year was 3,884 as against 4,091 in 1934: of these 3,884 cases, 3,072 were with Magistrates and 812 with the Police, while the figures for 1934 were 3,223 and 868 respectively.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 22,353 cases as against 29,009 cases in 1934—a decrease of 656 cases.

Undetected Crimes

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,175 as against 6,051 in 1934—an increase of 124 cases.

Out of 15,108 cases sent for trial, 14,308 ended in conviction as against 15,148 out of 15,923 cases tried in 1934: thus the percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94.70 as against 95.13 in 1934 under all classes and 91.14 against 91.54 under the Indian Penal Code.

Total Arrests.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police 'suo motu' was 25,925 as against 27,972 in 1934. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 31,617 as against 34,080 in 1934. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 641 as against 773 in 1934, giving a percentage of 2.47 of the total arrested as against 2.76 in 1934.

Of the 31,617 persons for disposal, 25,269 were tried during the year; 19,130 were convicted, giving a percentage of 75.71 of convictions against 75.18 in 1934.

The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation at the end of the year was 5,311 as against 5,637 in 1934, giving a percentage of 16.80 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 16.54 in 1934.

Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 105,254 to 105,964 during the year—an increase of 710 cases and the highest reported during the last decade.

The report shows also the marked rises which have occurred in reported non-cognizable crime since 1926, with the exception of a solitary decline in 1930. The figures for the year 1935 exceed those of 1926 by over 44,000 cases.

"Rise Will Continue."

"So far as one can see, this will continue unless there be a set-back as in 1930 to the initiative and activity of the Police in dealing with this sort of crime under Special and Minor Acts" observes the Inspector General of Police. "Life generally is becoming much more active, which in turn leads to individuals offending laws not wittingly perhaps, but nevertheless, each offence swells the total number of such crime. I cannot see any cause for alarm—apart perhaps from the increased cost of criminal administration—as it seems to be but the corollary of progress or social advance in a country. It is perhaps to be likened to the increasing death-roll from street and road accidents in Great Britain. We have not yet reached a static position and must realise this fact."

The total number of cases for disposal (including those pending from the previous year) was 111,417 as against 110,867 in 1934. Of the 111,417 cases, 88,556 were tried and 77,470 ended in conviction against 88,009 and 75,109 respectively in 1934: this gives a percentage of 87.48 cases convicted to cases tried as against 85.34 in 1934.

The value of property stolen during 1935 in cognizable cases was Rs. 7,22,059 against Rs. 10,21,309 in 1934; the value of such property recovered in 1935 was Rs. 2,27,035 as against Rs. 3,74,689 in the year before.

Habitual Offenders

During the year under report, 2,667 out of 19,130 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 711 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 2,967, 20,567 and 773 respectively in 1934.

The usual duties in connection with the licences and expervision of Public Conveyances as well as the escort of prisoners and treasure were performed by the Police. In addition to these, the Police served 224,286 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,103 fires, destroyed 75,814 stray dogs, investigated 1,097 cases referred to them by the Magistracy, as well as 40,014 petty offences under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts, enquired into 1,194 suicides, 4,960 accidents in the districts in addition to 716 on the Railways and 472 suspicious or sudden deaths; 7 Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

The report observes that 2,504 motor vehicles were registered in the Presidency and 11,037 were re-registered.

"The large amount of motor traffic involves an enormous strain on the Police as already mentioned in previous reports," says the Inspector-General of Police. "The question of the employment of a special staff in connection with the supervision over the ever increasing work of motor traffic has already been raised: in the districts we have in effect no staff sanctioned for the control and regulation of motor traffic. The question will, however, receive further consideration during 1936 in connection with yet more problems which may arise out of the working of the new Motor Vehicles Tax Act."

"From the reports of motor accidents due to rash driving, mechanical defects, etc., received from the districts, it is noticed that 141 persons were killed or died of injuries, while 1,399 persons received injuries as against 112 and 1,388 respectively in 1934. The number of accidents has also increased from 1,223 in 1934 to 1,450 during the year under report.

These increasing figures are inevitable with the expansion of our motor traffic in all districts. "Sooner or leater we shall have to have Motor Inspecting Staffs, apart from that maintained in Bombay City, for our districts. It is only by such staffs, working under the Traffic Board, that we can hope to regulate and control our Motor Traffic."

The total strength of the Police included 778 officers and 17,576 constables.

Cost Of Force

The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1935-36 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 99,09,849 as against Rs. 97,56,152 in 1934-35 a net increase of Rs. 1,53,697. The average cost per policeman (exclusive of the clerical establishment) in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 502-15-3 in 1934-35 to Rs. 515-13-11 in the year 1935-36.

DHOBIS OBJECT TO NEW RATES

Standing Committee To Consider Washermen's Memorial To-day

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to-day a letter of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, will be considered in which he forwards a copy of a memorial adopted at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the washermen of Bombay.

In this the washermen state that at the Mahalaxmi Ghat, there are a certain number of closed doors but as only to 2 or 3 of them are opened great hardship is caused to them; that in time of emergency such as fire there are no sufficient means of escape; that there are moreover no chimneys for the escape of smoke during the bhatti hours; that all the other remaining gates should, therefore, be kept open; that the rate of Rs. 10 for 7 to 10 Bhatties and Rs. 15 in excess of that number fixed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 1372, dated the 26th February 1936, is exorbitant inasmuch as the Municipality is entitled to charge on the basis of the number of stones and the amount of water used and not per so many bhatties.

UNCERTAIN CONDITION.

The memorial adds that bhatties are a very uncertain condition; that for example a washerman having 50 clothes, puts up one bhatti as well as another with 500 clothes; that thus while the former will need 10 bhatties with fewer clothes the latter will carry on with one with many clothes; that they should, therefore, be charged only for the stones licensed and not on the basis of the number of bhatties.

At present if the payment of the rent is delayed even by one day a fine of Re. 1 is imposed and if the same is delayed by 5 days the license is cancelled. The memorial suggests that their Union should be allowed to collect all the dues and pay the whole in a lump sum by the 15th of every month.

The memorial ends with a hope that their grievances will be redressed.

Film Show For Ayurvedic Students

Under the auspices of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College of Dr. Popat University of Ayurved, the following Medical Films (supplied by the Kodak Co., Ltd.) will be shown in the Hall of the College, Vaidya Bhuvan, Bhuleshwar, on Friday, July 17th at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) These Films are open to the practitioners and students of the Ayurvedic Medicine. Those desiring of coming should previously obtain the passes from the Secretary, who can be seen at Vaidyabhuvan, Bhuleshwar, on any evening between 6 to 7-30 p.m.

The films are:

The Body Framework, the Living Cell, Digestion, the anatomical clinical and the operative indirect Ing. Herniae and a comedy.

TAXI DRIVERS' THREAT

Will Do Away With Meters If New Type Is Forced On Them

The Government of Bombay had invited the opinion of taxi dated 18th May 1936 regarding the new meters, proposed to be introduced in Bombay.

To consider the Government communication a meeting of the Taxi Drivers' Union was held on Sunday at which the following resolutions were passed and forwarded to the Government and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

"This meeting of the Managing Committee protests against the Government Resolution Home Department, Notification No. 6211/3 dated 18th May 1936 regarding amendment of rule 30-A regarding the necessity of having approved repairers of Taxi Cab Meters, as the whole resolution is a devise to institute new meters of the choice of the Licencing authority, who under the existing law, is given fullest and arbitrary powers to exercise control over the vehicular traffic of Bombay.

"This meeting is emphatically of opinion that the present meters on Bombay taxis are in complete workable order and no circumstance or condition has arisen against the existing meters under which the Police authorities have had to raise any complaint against the same.

"This meeting, therefore, earnestly requests the Government not to enforce new meters as desired in the above communication from 1st February 1938, and it challenges the Police authorities to submit to the Union any case in which the present meter has been subject to a particular grievance at the hand of the Police who are empowered to take Road Test under the existing regulations".

"Lastly this meeting puts on record its irresistible challenge that should the Taxi-men of Bombay be enforced to put on new meters without any reasonable case being made out by the Police, the taximen of Bombay will be compelled to take the final measure of rejecting the system of havnig meters at all on the taxis and of plying for hire at the schedule rate for different distances as is done in the case of ordinary buses and victorias".

LAND PROBLEM IN CANTONMENTS

Mr. Kidar Nath, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Cantonments Association, informs that the Defence Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., has agreed to receive a deputation of the All-India Cantonments Association on Monday, August 10, at 10-30 a.m. at Simla in connection with the Land Problem in Cantonments.

Accordingly, it has been proposed to hold a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Cantonments Association at Simla on Sunday, the 9th August, at 2-30 p.m. The exact place of meeting will be intimated later on. All members are requested to make it a point to attend the meeting and select the deputation and frame proposals.

The Land Problem in Cantonments is the most important subject of the Cantonment Administration touching the public. It is causing a good deal of trouble to the public in general. It is therefore expected that members will take the trouble of coming over to Simla. Others who are also interested in the subject are cordially invited to attend.

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Sanctions Are Gone— What Next?

ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN OPTIMISTIC

But Indian Circles Apprehend Difficulties In Way Of Trade Resumption

The "Economic Sanctions" against Italy imposed by the League of Nations will be lifted to-day, 15th of July. The restrictions placed upon Indian trade with Italy, therefore, subsequently will be removed. But what about India's resuming trade relations with Italy?

This is the topic that is being seriously discussed in Bombay business circles and particularly by those dealing with Italy.

Inquiries made by the "United Press" go to show that Indian businessmen, while anxious to resume trade with Italy, are not a little afraid of doing so. As a matter of fact, the recent reports of the financial bankruptcy of Italy as a result of the enforcement of economic sanctions have created considerable nervousness among them. Exchange and currency difficulties also loom large in the eyes of the Indian traders, who fear that these difficulties will really put obstacles in the way of resumption of trade with Italy. Among those who are more apprehensive of smooth-sailing for trade connections with Italy are those who have suffered tremendously as a direct result of the economic sanctions. While it is difficult to ascertain the actual loss sustained by Indian firm dealing with Italy as a result of the sanctions, available statistics reveal that on an average it will be 60 per cent. Some Indian firms sustained a loss of 50 per cent., while the loss of the others vary considerably. It has been revealed that some firms sustained losses ranging from 70 to 73 per cent.

While it remains to be seen as to whether the volume of trade between the two countries will come up to the level of the month before the sanctions, Bombay business circles hold the view that it will take some time to reach that level.

ITALIANS OPTIMISTIC

At the same time inquiries made by the "United Press" in Italian business circles in Bombay, reveal a note of optimism. Some of the Italian businessmen are of definite opinion, that within a short time after the lifting of sanctions India's trade with Italy will come into level with the pre-sanction standard. They do not appear to be afraid of the exchange and currency difficulties much.

In this connection the "United Press" representative interviewed Sgr. Giolo, one of the foremost Italian businessmen in Bombay and the local representative of the well-known Italian paper, the "Il Giornale D' Italia". "Yes", said Sgr. Giolo, "Italy is anxious to resume trade with India. Italy was always friendly to India and in the past Italy's trade relations with India were commendable."

ITALY IS SOLVENT

Asked about Italy's economic stability, he said:—"Why? Italy always paid India. She can pay just now as well."

"What about a report appearing in a local paper to the effect that an Italian Trade Delegation is expected to visit India?" asked the representative.

"I also know as much. But I am not quite sure that such a delegation might come very shortly. But of course the delegation can come if India is sympathetic and eager in its desire to trade with Italy. The resumption of business between Italy and India will be essential for paving the way for the coming delegation, when and if it comes."

Sgr. Giolo further supplied the "United Press" representative with the following statistics, from the Export Statistics issued by the Italian Government.

ITALIAN STATISTICS

"Look at these statistics", he added, "it shows what a tremendous difference there is between exports and imports from and to Italy.'

According to the statistics:—

"Italy bought from India between 1st January and 31st December 1935, goods worth Lire 181,496,818. For the same period Italy sold to India goods worth Lire 68,945,414.

Among the chief raw materials that Italy bought, cotton comes first with nearly Lire 77,000,000, jute second, with Lire 43,000,000, hides, third with Lire 12,000,000, and monkey-nuts with nearly Lire 8,000,000.

Artificial silk was the leading article of export from Italy to India with Lire 10,000,000 and woollen materials second with nearly Lire 16,000,000.

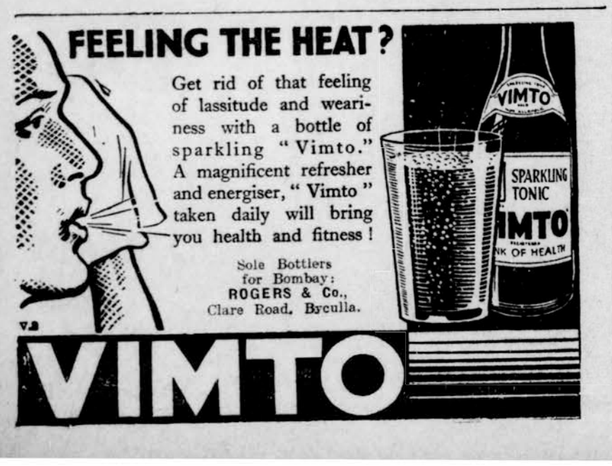
Between January and September 1934, Italy bought from India goods worth Lire 273,070,376 while within the same period Italy exported to India goods worth Lire 87,000,000.

12 Labourers Entombed Alive

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, (Bihar), July 13.

A horrible accident occurred at new Railway Bridge yesterday night while some coolies were working at the bottom of the bridge, all of a sudden a big heap of soil came down, entombing all the workers. News of this terrible accident spread like wild fire in the town, and many people from the town ran to their rescue. Immediately rescue work began. Eleven bodies were taken out, in which 4 were dead and 6 in serious condition. Medico's of the town rendered all possible help.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NAGPUR MEETING ENDS IN UPROAR

No Decision Reached On Women's Inheritance Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR (By Mail)

Opinions for and against were advanced by speakers at a public meeting held in the Town Hall under the auspices of the C. P. Women's Conference, when a resolution was moved supporting the principle underlying Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill, Dr. Khare, M.L.A. presiding. Barrister G. V. Deshmukh, Mrs. Ramabai Tambe, Mr. T. J. Kedar, Mrs. Behere, Mrs. Kale, Mr. Kelker and Mrs. Kothiwan supported the resolution while Mr. D. V. Ghate, Mr. Shivde, Mr. Bhalerao, Mr. Kate, Mr. J. P. Verma, Dr. L. V. Paranjpe opposed.

The supporters of the resolution said that the Bill aimed at improving the status of Hindu women. Women were termed as "the weaker sex" and if that was accepted, there was more reason why they should be given property rights.

The opposition opined that the Bill would encourage celibacy which would lead to immorality: that it would result in disputes between brothers and sisters, that it would destroy the present social structure that if daughters were given a share in the property, it will go with them when they are married.

Dr. Khare while supporting the Bill said that the present position of women was that of milch cows and child-producing factories.

Towards the close there was uproar at the meeting and Dr. Khare declared the meeting dissolved without result.

NEW FELLOWS OF BOMBAY 'VARSITY SENATE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The election of Fellows to the Senate of the Bombay University took place to-day.

The following results have been announced:

From the Deccan Group of Municipal Boroughs: DR. R. K. NAIDU was declared elected, polling 10 out of 12 valid votes.

From the Karnatak Group of Municipal Boroughs:—There were four candidates. Five votes were polled, of which Mr. A. A. Mandgi and Mr. M. R. SAKHARE polled 2 votes each. So lots had to be drawn and Mr. Mandgi was eliminated.

The District Local Boards, Konkan Group, seat was contested by Mr. S. K. Galvanker and Mr. S. S. Naik. Mr. GALVANKER got 3 out of the 5 votes polled and was declared elected.

From the Sind Group, Mr. H. M. GURBAXANI was elected, having obtained 7 out of the 8 votes polled.

Twenty votes were recorded for the Faculty of Technology. Mr. D. L. SAHASRABUDHE polled 12 of them, thus defeating his rival Mr. P. R. Awati.

From the Faculty of Law Dr. T. M. KAJIJI was duly elected with 10 votes as against Mr. M.C. Chagla who got only 4 votes.

Votes from the rest of the constituencies are still being counted and the results may be announced to-morrow.

RAJEN BABU AT SITARAM PODDAR BALIKA VIDHYALAYA

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Though very busy with other important engagements, Babu Rajendra Prasad paid a visit to the Sitaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya yesterday at 1 p.m. He was accorded a hearty welcome by some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Marwari Sammelan. Prominent among those present were Babu Ghanshyamdasji Poddar, the son of the founder of the School, Pt. Umashankarji Dixit, Secretary of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and Syt. Babulalji Makharia.

When Rajen Babu took his seat a batch of three girls welcomed him by a song. A variety programme including the Garba and the exercise by Lezim, the peacock dance and addressing the Maina by little girls aged between 5 and 8 years followed. After "Vande Mataram" was sung, the distinguished guest was garlanded.

Addressing the students, Rajen Babu advised them to work while at work and play while at play. He also stressed upon them to rise early and to go to bed at 9 p.m. He exhorted them to read only good books and to be humble in their manners.

He was then taken round the school. The staff of the school was introduced to him.

Bhuj Aerodrome Flooded

POONA, July 14.

According to information received here the aerodrome at Bhuj is flooded owing to heavy rains.—A. P.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 6)

oration delivered in the Town Hall by Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University.

Nobel Prize For Presidents

Members of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee have looked up their atlases. General Trujillo and Doctor Vincent have been nominated for the Prize.

These gentlemen are Presidents respectively, of San Domingo and Haiti, which, as the atlases show, are parts of the same island in the West Indies. It is the first time that reigning chiefs of State have been put up for the Prize. They are personal friends, this good-looking general of Spanish descent and the learned negro. The idea is that if they get the Prize, they should share it. Between them they have succeeded in settling the frontier dividing the two countries, a constant source of bickering in the past.

Press Photographers in Germany

Club-footed Nazi Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels, has issued just one more order. It deals with Press photographers in the Third Reich. In future all camera men must wear the following uniform:

Dark, double-breasted suit, long, black raincoat; dark, soft, hat; white shirt; white collar; black tie.

A sinister rig but the facts behind this seeming eccentricity are more so. Fact is that too many photos were being taken of events in Germany, ostensibly for the Nazi Press by people who called themselves Press photographers. These photos were put to excellent use and the Nazis got worried. Photos of new arms factories, of beating-up, and food-queues began to circulate just a trifle too freely for the Nazis' liking. Some of them even got abroad and were used. At the same time the miniature camera became extremely popular. And what they caught told tales which could not well be denied. Hence the order; all Press camera men in uniform and nobody other than Press men to take pictures. So when there is a particularly unfortunate incident, from, of course, the Nazis' point of view, camera men can easily be spotted and ordered off, as it were. But this, fortunately, will not be sufficient to catch those "miniature-camera" men.

Protecting the Negroes

Mayor Laguardia, of New York, is to take immediate action to deal with the appalling conditions of poverty, squalor and injustice in which the city's 200,000 Negroes live.

His promise is a sequel to the sensational report of a mixed Negro-White inquiry committee appointed after the Harlem riots of 1935. Harlem, New York's Negro quarter, may be an exciting spot for jaded whites after the Broadway theatres close. But its thousands of inhabitants pay exorbitant rents for the dilapidated, insanitary buildings into which they are crammed. Their children, says the report, are robbed of school privileges which white children get, and the police practise oppressions and brutalities of every sort on Harlem citizens because they are poor and defenceless. Mayor Laguardia has promiseed immediately to end the police abuses which he "will no more tolerate in Harlem than in any other part of the city." The first model housing unit is to be started and a Negro doctor to supervise new health centres will be appointed very soon.

The Other Side of the Picture

But what the civilisation of British Imperialism is bringing to the African people is shown by what is happening at the present time in Southern Rhodesia. Not so long ago the Native Pass Consolidation Bill went through. This Bill is now awaiting the Royal Assent.

Licensed prostitution being nominally impossible in the British Empire, the Bill provides that the superintendents of locations where natives are herded together near the towns can grant passes to what are, "from the native point of view, perfectly respectable women," living with natives, but unmarried.

The reason given for this measure; which actually means the official creation of thousands of prostitutes from among native women—is that the recent large influx of natives from outlying areas into the towns (caused by seizure of land and the deliberate policy of creating cheap labour in the towns and mining areas) endangers the white women inhabitants. Johannesburg is pointed to. Actual reason, and one not confined to Rhodesia, is that a general attempt to segregate the native population and to subject them to still stricter "control," is being made throughout British Africa. This is especially the case since the Ethiopian war.

The thing to be remembered when a talk about natives assaulting white woman goes around is: In the larger establishments in South Africa, all servants are "boys," native men. In not an inconsiderable number of cases, the wives of white bourgeois elements definitely encourage these boys. When discovery seems likely, round turn the white women and accuse their "boys" of assaulting them. The "boys" are always found guilty, such being British justice in the far-flung Empire, and the ground for any piece of reactionary legislation is prepared.

POONA CELEBRATES 'MATRIC DAY'

Move For All-Maharashtra Students' Conference

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, July 13.

The 'matric day' was observed in Poona, on Sunday 12th instant by holding a meeting in the Tilak Mandir, under the presidentship of Mr. N. G. Gore, who in opening the proceedings recalled the brilliant part played by the students in the national movement in general, and the students' movement in particular.

The following three resolutions were passed.

This meeting of students and guardians condemns the indifferent and callous attitude of the University towards the demand for a fair and just revision of the matric results, which have inflicted hardships on thousands.

(2) Taking into consideration the repressive policy of the school and college authorities in Poona and elsewhere, who try to prevent the students from exercising their rights of freedom of speech and organisation, etc., which the students as future citizens of India must possess, this meeting declares that the charter of students' rights be immediately drawn up, and students' organsatons be formed with a view to get the same adopted.

This meeting lends its support to the principle underlying the draft charter of rights of students issued by the Bombay Students' Committee.

This meeting further appoints a sub-committee consisting of Gore, Dange and Mahajani with powers to co-opt three more, to add to or amend the charter, so as to suit the local conditions.

(3) This meeting recommends that an All-Maharashtra Students' Conference be convened in Poona at an early date, and requests the students in various towns to form conference committees to propagate the slogan of students' conferences and to popularise the students' charter.

Messrs. Khare and Inamdar speaking on the first resolution explained the history of the Matric scandal and the necessity of fresh efforts to get the students' grievances redressed. Messrs Dange and Lalji Pendse, on the 2nd resolution brought out the outstanding demands made in the Charter of students' rights, and in view of victimisation of students by authorities gave the slogan of forming committees of students in residences and boarding houses to discuss the charter. Messrs. Mahajani and Khadilkar appealed for an organised effort to push ahead the movement through conference, in spite of repression and not to leave the conduct of things in the hands of only a few leaders.

MATRIC DAY AT BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, July 13.

July 12 was observed as "Matric Day" in Bhavnagar by the students of the college and high schools. A meeting was held under the auspices of Bhavnagar Youth League on Sunday evening under the presidentship of Dolatrai S. Mehta, a prominent pleader of Bhavnagar, who is taking a keen interest in University affairs.

Mr. Jadavji Modi, a young pleader of Bhavnagar, said that the present system of examination was full of evils, and it required to be overhauled. Mr. Laxmidas Dani, the General Secretary of the Youth League vehemently attacked the method of examining papers.

Mr. Manilal Shah welcomed the convening of student conference in Bombay. Mr. Shukla, Mr Shantilal Sanghavi and Mr. Prabhuram also spoke.

MURDER IN DAY-LIGHT

Mr. Thakershi, the head jobber in Mahalaxmi Mills, was murdered on Wednesday last in the afternoon on the main road by some mill labourer. The principal person who is involved in this murder and who was a worker in the mill has absconded. Six persons have been arrested. Great sensation prevails in the city due to this ghastly murder.

JOSHI'S LECTURE

Prof. Ravishankar Joshi gave seven lectures on Religion, Yoga, Mysticism, Invisible World, etc., under the auspices of Theosophical Society. Prof. Joshi's lectures created great interest among students, and they were also appreciated by the public. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay came here before three days and gave an inspiring lecture on "The World in Darkness." The meeting was well-attended.

MEETING OF SOLICITORS' CLERKS

The annual general gathering of the staff of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors, Bombay, was held under the supervision of Mr. Ramrao, Managing clerk of Messrs. Vachha and Co., on the 11th and 12th instant in the bungalow of Mr. N. H. Moos, Bar-at-Law, at Chakala (Andheri). The members of the staff of Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Solicitors, had joined the gathering. Some well-known Solicitors and a Barrister of Bombay were good enough to attend the gathering on the 11th instant. The function was a complete success.

'EN ROUTE' TO KARACHI

Sjt. Vridhichand Magniram, President Jhabua States' People's Conference Sjt. Kaluram Porwad, member of the Executive Committee, Sjt. Krishnakant Vyas, Secretary, Indore Praja Mandal, Sjt. Mahadeo Vishnu Pranjape, member of the Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference, have arrived in Bombay 'en route' to Karachi to attend the fifth Session of the Indian States People's Conference.

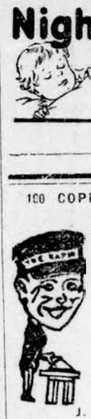
THE SAROSH K. R. CAMA PRIZE ESSAY

The Governing Body of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library invites the following essay in English for the Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize of Rs. 250 to be submitted by the 30th June 1937:—

"The prophecies of Zarathustra in the Gathas as expanded in the later Avesta and unravelled in the Pahlavi Zand-i Vohuman Yasn and the Pahlavi Dinkard, Book VII."

The competition is open for all.

The writers are to submit their essays to the undersigned with nom-de-plume only written on the front page. Full name and address must be sent in a separate cover bearing the nom-de-plume on the outside.



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Premium Income Over		Rs. 22,54,000
Interest Income	..	Rs. 3,16,000
Claims Paid		Rs. 5,75,000

Total Claims paid over Rs. 38,50,000
Total Business in Force Over Rs. 4,42,51,200

TOTAL BUSINESS IN FORCE Rs. 4,42,51,200

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"Half A Lakh Insufficient For Allotment Of Shares"

Reduce Official Liquidator's Time Of Submitting Report, Suggests Indian Merchants' Chamber

The following is the third and final instalment of the Communique, issued by the India Merchants' Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bombay. The first two instalments appeared in our issues of June 29 and July 6:—

Clause 68: New Sec: 163 (2)—In this new sub-section (2) after the word 'agent' the words 'or legad adviser' be added.

Clause 69: New Sec: 166—The Committee suggest that in the proposed sub-clause (aa) (ii) the words 'on the ground that the financial condition of the company as disclosed in the balance sheet or' should be deleted.

Clauses 70 to 75—These clauses should be retained as they are.

Clause 76—This clause should be retained with the following amendment:

"In the proposed new section 177B(1) the period for submitting the report by the official liquidator be reduced from six to four months, with power to the official liquidator to apply to the Court for extension if necessary"; and in the proposed new section 177B (1) (a) (iii) after the words 'if any' the following words be added, viz: 'distinguishing debts due from directors and officers of the company.'

Clause 77—This clause should be retained as it is in the bill.

Clause 78—This clause should be retained with the following amendment.

"In the proposed new section 178A(4) after the word 'general' in line 5, the words 'or special' be added

In the proposed new section 178A(5) the following words be added: 'and reports as may be permitted by the court.'

In the proposed new section 178A(12) the following words be added: 'for purposes ofilling up vacancies.'

Clauses 79, 80, 81—These clauses should be retained as they are in the bill.

Clause 82: New Sec: 207 (1) and (2)—These sections should be retained as in the Bill.

New Sec: 208—This should be retained as in the bill.

New Sec: 208 (A) (1) and (2)—The Committee approve of these new sections.

New Sec: 208 (B): New Sec: 208 (C)—These should be retained as in the bill.

SHOULD BE ANNUAL MEETING.

New Sec: 208 (D) (i)—The Committee presume that the intention of this new section is that there should be a meeting within 12 months. The Committee suggest that the statement and particulars of the liquidators referred to in this sub-section should be available for inspection 7 days before the meeting.

New Sec: 208(D) (2)—It is to be retained as in the bill.

New Sec: 208(E)—The Committee approve of this section.

New Sec: 209—This should be retained as in the bill.

New Sec: 209A(1)—The Committee suggest that where addresses of such creditors are not available, sufficient notice may be deemed to have been given by public advertisement

New Sec: 209A(2)—The notice or the meeting of the creditors referred to in this sub-section should be advertised at least in two local papers.

New Sec: 209B—The Committee suggest deletion of this sub-section.

New Section 209C—The Committee suggest that all the provisions of section 178A should apply to the Committee of Inspection for voluntary winding up also.

New Sec: 209 (d) to 218—These new sections to be retained as they are in the bill.

Clauses 83 to 93—These clauses should be retained as they are in the bill.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Clause 94—The Committee suggest that along with the balance sheet such company should also be obliged to submit a profit and loss account.

Clause 95—The Committee recommend that all the provisions laid down for the purpose of prospectus of Indian Companies should also apply to the prospectus issued by such foreign companies. They also suggest the addition of a penalty clause similar to the penalty clause in respect of Indian prospectus.

The Committee further recommend that it should be unlawful for any person to go from house to house offering shares and debentures of companies registered outside British India i.e. hawking of shares of foreign companies should be made illegal. Section 356 of the English Act prohibits such hawking of shares either of foreign or of English companies. Section 82 of the Canadian Companies Act of 1934 prohibits such hawking and section 343 of New Zealand Companies Act 1933, contains a similar provision. The Committee feel that hawking of shares and debentures of foreign companies at least should be made illegal in India.

In the proviso to new section 277B(3) reference to section 93 should, in the opinion of the Committee, read Section 93 (n) as this seems to be a drafting error.

Clause 96: New Sec: 277E(A)—The Committee suggest that banking companies should be empowered to own or build buildings for their own use.

The following words at the end of sub-section 15 of new section 277E(A) should be added:

"Incidentally carrying on business for the beneficial realisation of the security; and"

New Sec: 277F(1)—The Committee suggest a proviso to this new section to the effect that no trading company registered under the Indian Companies Act shall be entitled to do banking business unless it has, as part of its name, the word 'bank,' 'banker' or 'bankers' and conforms to all the provisions of section 277E(A).

New Sec: 277F(2)—Banking companies registered outside British India but doing business in British India should be brought within the purview of the limitations referred to in this new section.

New Sec: 277G—To be retained as it is in the bill.

ALLOTMENT SHARES INSUFFICIENT.

New Sec: 277H—The Committee suggest that mere allotment of shares to the value of Rs. 50,000 is not sufficient. A banking company must have received Rs. 50,000 in cash before it is entitled to commence business.

My Committee recommend an additional provision also to the effect that no Banking Company, which is not placed on the Schedule of the Reserve Bank, shall take deposits more than ten times its paid-up capital.

New Sec: 277I(i)—This should be retained as it is in the bill

10 P.C. OF PROFITS TO RESERVE FOUND.

New Sec: 277I(2)—The Committee suggest that instead of the provision for transferring 2½ p.c. of the paid up capital to the reserve fund, a provision to the effect that 10 p.c. of the profit of the company shall be so transferred until the reserve fund is equal to the paid up capital should be made.

New Sec: 277I(3)—This should be retained as in the bill.

New Sec: 277J(1)—With regard to this new section the Committee feel that in respect of banking companies working in the mofussil, the provision of this sub-section may present difficulties in working as the office of the Registrar is situated in the Presidency Towns only. The Committee therefore suggest that this difficulty should be examined.

New Sec: 277J(2) & (3)—These should be retained as in the bill.

New Sec: 277K(1), (2), (3)—The Committee approve of these sections

Clause 97 New Sec: 282A—This should be retained as in the bill.

New Sec: 282B(1)—The Committee recommend that deposits referred to in this sub-section should not be confined to the Imperial Bank only, but that all scheduled banks should be entitled to receive the same.

New Sec: 282B(2), (3), (4)—The Committee approve of these sections.

Clause 98—This should be retained with the following amendment:

"In sub-clause (C) for the words 'for the first time' in line two, the words 'the first time' be substituted, this being a consequential change; and for the words 'not being directors appointed otherwise than by members at the general meeting' the words 'being directors subject to election by members in general meeting' be substituted.

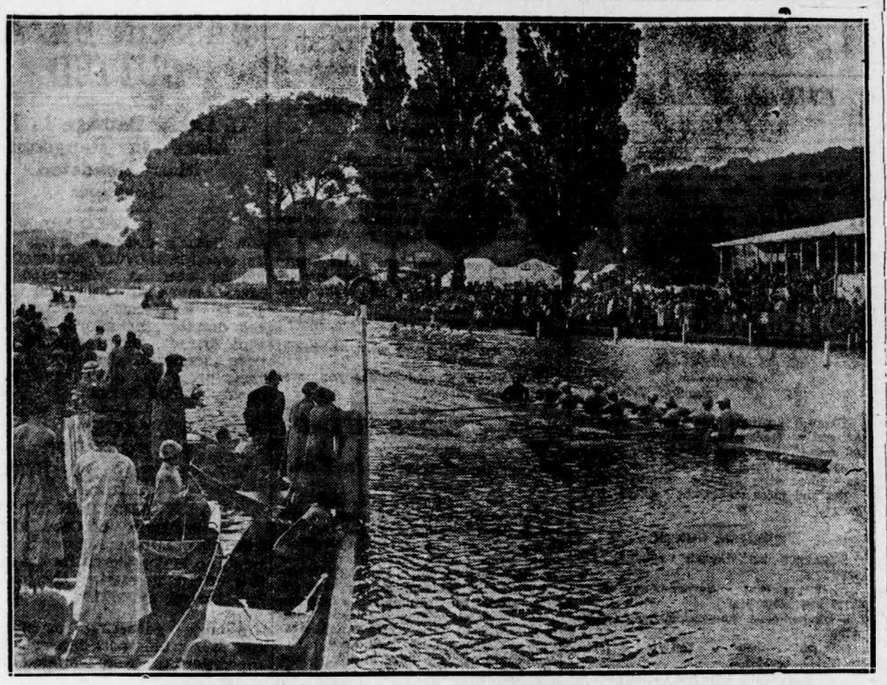
Clause 99—This clause should be retained with such consequential changes in regard to the disclosure of particulars in prospectus as recommended by the Committee elsewhere.

Clause 100(1) (iii)—Under the heading Loans—'a' secured after the item (iii) the following shall be entered as item (iv) for liabilities to subsidiary companies and the existing item (iv) shall be renumbered item (v). The effect of the above change is that secured liabilities to subsidiary companies should be shown separately in the accounts.

INFORMATION OF LOANS.

Clause 100(2)(iii)(ii)—The Committee suggest that with regard to such loans, including temporary advances, the form should contain information as to whether such advances were in the opinion of directors good, bad or doubtful.

Clause 100(2)(iv)(iv)—In Form F in the third schedule after the words 'stock in trade' the words 'whichever is lower' shall be added.



Japanese crew from Tokyo Imperial University whose revolutionary style of rowing and new type of boat evoked great interest at the Henley Regatta, are seen here winning from Quinton Boat Club in the great Challenge Cup on 2nd inst. (Photo By Air Mail).

(Continued from Col. 7)

band in cargoes of vermicelli and joss paper from Chinese vessels.

FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION.

Under the Merchandise Marks Act, there were 1,283 cases as against 1,350 in the previous year. Of these 818 were cases of false trade description as to the country of origin.

Among the most interesting cases of this description were:—

Tins of soaps from Japan marked as "36 per cent. Carbolic Glycerine Soap"—"containing 6 per cent. acid and 30 per cent. glycerine and oil,"—which, when tested, proved to have 13 per cent. glycerine and 17 per cent. oil, but no trace of carbolic acid.

Consignments of gold thread from France were found to have been marked with incorrect lengths.

Consignments of electric bulbs marked "Hollandia" from Japan, without a counter-indication of origin, were held as objectionable on the ground that the word "Hollandia" meant "belonging to Holland."

A consignment of bicycle saddles from Japan bearing a well known British trade mark and "made in England."

Customs Duties Show Record Rise Of Over 5 Crores

Ingenious Cases Of Smuggling: Silver Bullion Recovered From Waist Coat And Life Belt: Japanese Goods, With British Trade Marks

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Information about the yield of India's customs duties and the remarkable ways in which attempts at smuggling were made during 1934-35 is contained in the Review of the Customs Administration in India published today

Gross revenue during 1934-35 is reportcd at Rs. 54,25,32,525. This compares with Rs. 48,55,15,480 in 1933-34.

As compared with previous year, that under review, shows a marked rise of 5.82 crores in the gross revenue from the import, export and Central excise duties. Excluding the revenue of Rs. 2.62 crores from the new excise duties on sugar, matches and steel ingots, there is still left an increase of Rs. 3.20 crores over the gross revenue of the previous year. Import duties rose by about Rs. 3,15 crores.

ITEMS OF INCREASE

Among the items contributing towards this increase, the following were the most important:—

Cotton fabrics, protected 85 lakhs; Textile manufactures (including cotton hosiery and artificial silk fabrics but excluding silk fabrics and fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials), protected 98 lakhs; Yarns and textile fabrics, others (including artificial silk yarn and thread), not protected 78 lakhs; Silk, raw and silk yarn and thread protected 21 lakhs; Kerosene oil 38 lakhs; Metals (including silver bullion and silver manufactures, 20 lakhs) 47 lakhs, Motor cars, cycles, scooters omnibuses, chasis, vans, lorries and parts thereof 39 lakhs; and Unenumerated articles 71 lakhs.

Other imports showing improvement were raw cotton wireless instruments, dyes, machinery, rubber tyres, cutlery and hardware.

The steady progress of the indigenous sugar industry caused a further decline of about Rs. 91 lakhs. Imports of silk fabrics and artificial silk fabrics also declined, as did betel-nuts, tea, tobacco, motor spirit, boots and shoes, iron and steel and cotton yarn and thread.

BOMBAY-AFGHAN TRADE.

In the Report details are given of how the receipts and expenditure varied at the different ports.

Bombay, for example, was able to report a steady increase in trade with Kashmir and Afghanistan, while trade with Iran continued to decline. Calcutta showed improvement in trade with Nepal. Karachi was able to report expansions in air traffic.

Numbers of cases of smuggling are mentioned. For example, the Bombay Land Customs found Rs. 6,000 worth of diamonds on the person of a passenger from Goa. In another case, diamonds valued at Rs 17,375 were discovered and the two offenders fined Rs. 1,000 each. On the Viramgam frontier, there were 119 cases of attempts at smuggling, mostly of articles such as sugar, silver and silk and artificial silk piecegoods.

SMUGGLING ON THE INCREASE

A general decline in the drug traffic was reported from Calcutta, where there were 17 seizures of dangerous drugs weighing 315 ozs. (valued at about Rs. 31,500) as against 480 ozs. the previous year. No less than 92 seizures in connection with the smuggling of silk, gold thread, and saccharine from Chandernagore were made, the duty involved being about Rs. 18,400.

In one case of fraud, 217 cases declared to contain leather shoes, canvas shoes and wearing apparel were on examination found to contain tea, and the shippers penalised to the extent of Rs. 27,000.

At Karachi, there were 802 cases as against 691 in the previous year of smuggling. A passenger in transit to Bombay from Persian Gulf, for example, had a considerable quantity of silver bullion and Persian coins weighing about 6,080 ozs. stitched up inside waistcoats and concealed in the life-belt locker of the steamer to facilitate smuggling at Bombay. The vigilance of the officers at Karachi, however, frustrated this scheme.

In Burma, there were fourteen seizures of opium comprising 226lbs., as against 17 seizures concerning 127lbs. during the previous year. There were ten seizures of cocaine amounting to 1,376 ozs. as against five cases totalling 244 ozs. in the previous year. Attempts were made to smuggle the contra-

(Continued in Col. 4)

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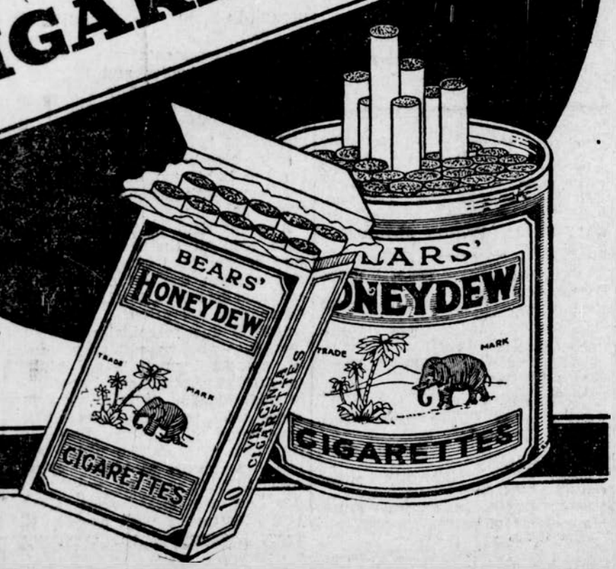

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5. Professor B. K. CHAUDHURI, Head of the Chemistry Dept., B. N. College, Patna.
6. Dr. T. P. SINHA, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.
7. Dr. S. C. ACHARYA, Promotor and Director, Shree Sitaram Sugar Co., Ltd., Baitalpur, Member Municipal Board, Deoria.

To make the country self supporting in respect of medicine, this Company has been started with the object of manufacturing standardised Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Biological preparations, Sera, Vaccines, Antiseptic Cotton and Dressings, etc., on a large scale. To give practical shape to this huge affairs, a plot of about 100 acres of land has been acquired and a large number of buildings have been constructed thereon. It is expected that the erection of machineries will be completed by August and the Company's production will be placed on the markets of India and Burma simultaneously by the September next.

PUBLIC OPINION:

The "A. B. PATRICA" of Calcutta says:—"Messrs G. C. Acharya and Co., the well-renowned businessmen of U.P., are the managing agents and they had an important hand in the promotion of this Company. Before long, they have made a name by floating the Shree Sitaram Sugar Mills (with a capital of Rs. 15 lakhs). Under such capable hands, it is but natural to hope that the Company will meet with success.

The "AJ" of Benares says:—Such a Company was badly needed in India. It is hoped it will surely succeed in its mission."

The "PIONEER" of Lucknow says:—"The Company has a bright future before it. It has a strong directorate consisting of many medical men and scientists of distinction."

The "HINDUSTAN TIMES" of Delhi says:—"At last the U. P., is going to be self-sufficient as regards medicines. It is hoped that medical men and public will patronise the Company."

The "SEARCH LIGHT" of Patna says:—"Directors are reputed Scientists and the Managing Agents are influential business men of long experience behind."

The "PRATAP" of Cawnpore says:—"The industry is most profitable and we hope that the Company will meet with great success."

The "LEADER" of Allahabad says:—"The industry is a most lucrative one and it is hoped its shares will be subscribed by our countrymen in full measure."

The "KING GEORGE MEDICAL COLLEGE CLINICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL" of Lucknow says:—"The enterprise is great, its objects are noble and most beneficial. We wish the I.M.S. Laboratory speedy progress and success in its mission."

The "NAVASHAKTI" of Patna says:—"Very highly reputed medical men and scientists are on its directorate. The Managing agents of the Company are honest, influential and very capable businessmen."

PROFIT

A similar manufacturing Company whose paid up capital is Rs. 2,45,270 has in such a year of economic depression, made a profit of Rs. 2,55,560 after making provision for depreciation, bad debts and all other charges. THIS SINGLE INSTANCE will convince you, how profitable this industry is.

Generally laboratory shares are sold at a premium to 2 to 3 times of their value. The shares of this laboratory are still available at par, but the value may go up at any moment without notice. Nearly half of the issued capital has already been subscribed and only the rest is offered for subscription. Please apply at once with the application-money in advance. All the applications will be entertained by rotation and when the capital is over-subscribed, the Company reserves the right of returning the money to the senders.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, July 14

Previous closing	12.57
To-day's opening	12.69
Difference	+12
To-day's closing	12.61
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, July 14

Previous closing	6.73
To-day's opening	6.75
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.80
Difference	+07

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

April May ..... Rs. 226-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 14

Cotton was more active to-day on trade and foreign buying and covering influenced by slightly unfavourable weather news while steadiness abroad was also an encouraging factor with the result that prices displayed an upward tendency with the sentiment leaning to the constructive side.

Operations in October began at 12.69 i.e. 12 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying with little pressure to sell but thereafter the market made little headway owing to the absence of any fresh incentive with October hovering around the opening level.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.61 with a rise of 4 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.56/12.54) 12.70/12.69
December (12.53/12.51) 12.70/12.69
January (12.53/12.52) 12.69/12.68

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 14

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (7.13) 7.19
American October (6.72) 6.79
Egyptian July (9.73) 9.90
Egyptian October (9.64) 9.81

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 14

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 229 and Rs. 227 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 227 with New York futures about 5 points up.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 14

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 14

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£193 1/2 buyers £193 3/4 sellers. Steady) £192 1/2 buyers £193 sellers. Steady

Lead (£15 3/8 buyers £15 7/16 sellers. Steady) £15 5/16 buyers £15 7/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£40 7/8 to £41 3/8) £40 3/4 to £41 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

JUTE.

New Crop July August (£16 5/8) £16 1/2 paid and buyers

Dunlop June (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning June (£18 1/4) £18 1/4 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/4 paid buyers) £7 3/4 paid and value

Forward (£7 7/8 sellers) £7 13/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay July August (£13) £13 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£13 1/2 sellers) £13 7/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata July August (£11 5/8) £11 9/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£15 3/16) £15 1/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 14

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 78 1/2 and October at 78. Trading was fairly active on improved buying and covering influenced by unfavourable crop reports from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 14

Chicago wheat quotations were not available.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 14

Previous closing	5.02 25/32
To-day's opening	5.02 25/32
To-day's closing	5.02 3/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 14

Previous closing	5.02 11/16
To-day's opening	5.02 7/8
To-day's closing	5.02 3/4
Difference	+.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 14

Previous closing	75.94
To-day's opening	75.93
To-day's closing	75.88
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 14

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 13/16 but thereafter declined to 5.02 11/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.02 3/4

Franc opened at 75.93 and kept steady with no further movements.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.88.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 14

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 11/16d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 11/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 14

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-8 1/2) £6-18-10

DISCOUNTS

London, July 14

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, July 14

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.73 7/8) 5.72 7/8
New York on Bombay	(38.00) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94 1/4) 0.94 1/8
London on Milan	(63.65) 63.68
London on Shanghai	(1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 14

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 48/14, 48/15 and 49. Prices showed a slightly upward tendency but the enquiry on the whole was restricted by the absence of any good foreign cables while lower London cables did little to stir the market into activity. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49, 49/1 and 49/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/3 and 34/4/6. There was very little doing owing to the absence of any speculative interest. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/4, 34/4/0 and 34/4/6.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 14

Wheat September	4 10 6
Wheat May 1937	4 12 6
Linseed September	8 7 3
Linseed May 1937	7 8 9

The market was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, July 14

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8 2 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 1 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 5 3

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 14.

London market—	
Standard copper cash	£37 0 0
Standard copper 3 months	£37 7 6
Electrolytic copper	£41 10 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	91/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 14 0

Tone: Firm.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Groundnut—	
August opening	51 3 0
August highest	52 15 6
August lowest	50 13 0
August closing	52 6 6
Groundnut—	
February opening	39 6 0
February highest	40 6 0
February lowest	39 4 6
February closing	39 13 0
Castorseed—	
September opening	37 1 0
September highest	37 9 0
September lowest	36 14 6
September closing	37 0 0
Castorseed—	
May opening	36 4 0
May highest	36 13 0
May lowest	36 3 0
May closing	36 6 0
Cottonseed—	
September opening	23 12 0
September highest	24 1 0
September lowest	23 8 6
September closing	23 8 6
Cottonseed—	
January opening	22 11 0
January highest	23 0 0
January lowest	22 9 0
January closing	22 9 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 14

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 7/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, July 7 £98 3/8
Wednesday, July 8 £98 1/2
Thursday, July 9 £98 1/2
Friday, July 10, £98 1/2
Monday, July 13, £98 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 14

3-30 p.m.

General business was poor. Markets generally fluctuated narrowly. Giltedged securities were generally steady. Home industrials in general were rather undecided. Mining shares were quiet and price movement rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consol (£84 3/4) £84 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £109

5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 1/4) £117 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/8 £106 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (18-7 1/2 18-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 1/2) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (£7 1/2) £7 5/8

Musical Industries (23-10 1/2) 23-3

Princhin Johnson (47-10 1/2) 47-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (136-7 1/2) 136-7 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£89 1/2) £89 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

University Ordinary (34-3) 34-3

Ford Motors (31-6) 31-6

Cable Wires (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

British American Tobacco (117-6) 116-3

Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (159-4 1/2) 158-9

P and O S N Company Defd 21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Distillers (101-9) 102-3

Bred and Dyers (7-0) 7-0

British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 10-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (50-3) 50-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 49-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-7 1/2

Westerns Limited Ordinary (30-0) 29-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (£49 3/4) £49 3/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 8-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 14

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100) 1/2) £100 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£118) £118

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£109 3/4) £110

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 19-0
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India Ceylon (28-3) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (28-9) 28-9
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (33-0) 33-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandy (62-6) 62-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (64-6) 64-6
Rand Imam (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15
Goddar New (£10 3/8) £10 1/2
Moddar New (41-10 1/2) 41-3
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-1 1/2) 37-6
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 81-3
Burma Oil (92-6) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (23-10 1/2) 24-3
Shell Transport (96-3) 96-3
Royal Dutch (£35 1/8) £35 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
L M Ford (£23 3/4) £23 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £134 1/4
London Board G Stock (£106) £106

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 14

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 69 7/8) dol 69 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 36 7/8) dol 36 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 62) dol 61 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 124 1/2) dol 124 1/2

GENERAL PROFIT-TAKING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Slightly Harder

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 14

On the Stock Exchange general profit taking resulted in fractional losses in a majority of Industrials, aviations exceptionally meeting sustained demand.

Germans and Austrians again were the centre of attraction among foreigners while far easterns also were fractionally harder.

Exchanges were quiet tending against sterling.

In commodities there were no special features.

Wall Street opened steady and was fractionally harder.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Moderate Enquiry In Coals

CALCUTTA, July 14

Jutes ruled fairly steady and active and moderate business was put through. In coals enquiry continued on moderate scale, while among lower priced issues Ghusicks fetched 2/6. In teas fair enquiry was in evidence among more popular stocks at gradually advancing rates. In miscellaneous sugars and electricals kept fairly active and steady, while others were unchanged. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1951/54 103/2 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 99/6; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107 small lot; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 1'' 14; four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 110/12 small lot.

Banks: Central Bank 36/12 small odd lot; Reserve Bank 137/12; Burdwan Cutwa Rly 97/8.

Coals: Amalgamated 23/12; Bengal 268; Bokaro and Ramgur 12/2.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 11/14; Anglo India 395; Auckland 173; Bally 184; Barnagore 129; Clive 23/6; Dalhousie 298/8; Fort William 263; Gourepore 604; Howrah 49/3; Hukumchand 10; Hukumchand pref 108/8 ex div; Kamarhatty 490; Kinnison 555/8; Lansdowne 131 small lots; National 21/12; New Central 297 small lots; Nuddea 39/8; Orient 169 small lot; Presidency 3/12; Union 377.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/15; Indian Copper Corporation 2/8; Bareilly Electric 14/4; Cuttack Electric 9/8; Jubbulpore Electric 14/2; Rawalpindi Electric 24/4; Arthur Butler ordy 16/3; Bengal Iron 5/11; Bengal Iron pref 14/4; Burn and Company ordy 235/8; Indian Galvanizing 11/3; Indian Iron and Steel 9/12; Hindustan Insurance 99; British India Corporation ord 3/15; British India Corporation pref 150/8; Indian Wood Products 27/12; Indian Cables 9/8; Midnapore Zemindary 73; Bengal Timber 222; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 12/12; India General Navigation 92/4; Fort Shipping 18/8 small lots.

Sugars: Carew and Company 24; Champaran old 20; Champaran new 18/8; Rohtas 19/8.

Teas: East India 9/12; Sapoi 7/4.

Debentures: Four per cent 1906/36 Calcutta Municipal 100/8; seven per cent 1938/43 Popular Sugar 100/8.

Rubbers: Ayer Panas 1.72-1/2 cts; Digwarrah 6.—A. P.

London Share Quotations

Bombay, July 14

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Rosterman Gold Mining	
Ordinary	0 7 0
Guest Keen and Nettlefold Ltd.	1 14 9
Turner and Newall	4 2 0
Associated Electric Industries	2 9 0
Attock Oil	1 0 0
Associated Portland Cement	4 18 0
International Automatic Telephones	2 8 0
American Rolling Mill Co	dol. 26.00
Beira Railways	1 2 3
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 9
Marconi International Marine	1 13 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol. 89.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 17 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd	1 4 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 5 9
International Rlys of C America	dol. 7.25
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 1½
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ordinary	1 17 3
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 6 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 16 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 3 4½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol. 12.75
The Lambert Company	dol. 20.00
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol. 62.25
American Can Company	dol. 125.00
General Foods Corporation	dol. 40.75
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	₰ 11 9.41 p.c. p.a.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	212	208	203	199	
Punjab	212	208	203	199	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	230	227	224	220	...
C P No. 1	240	237	234	230	...
C P No. 2	236	233	230	226	...
Broach No. 2	250	246	243	239	
Punjab-Ame	260	256	253	249	
Surat	285	281	278	274	
Rajpipla	282	278	275	271	
Navsari	291	287	284	280	

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 14

Wheat	15,941 cwts.
Linseed	5,285 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	406 cwts.
Gingellyseed	121 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,068 cwts.
Castorseed	587 cwts.
Rice	6,015 cwts.
Myrabollams	668 cwts.
Mowraseed	568 cwts.
Gram	446 cwts.
Joowar	1,314 cwts.
Bajree	139 cwts.
Indian sugar	9,589 cwts.
Coal	1,060 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 13-7-36	7087000	4380000
Receipts yesterday 13-7-36	8000	7000
Exports to date 13-7-36	6168000	4876000
Stock at Ports 10-7-36	1341000	1181000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-7-36	1347000	1161000
Stock at Liverpool 10-7-36	720000	635000
Visible Supply 10-7-36	3617000	3418000
Quantity in sight 10-7-36	12348000	8019000
Quantity out of sight 10-7-36	11832000	9919000

BASSEIN BAZAR GUTTED

15 Lakhs Damage In Big Blaze In Rangoon: Many Rendered Homeless

RANGOON, July 14

A Bassein message states that rupees fifteen lakhs damage was caused when a disastrous fire broke out in the Municipal Main Bazar there, and completely gutted despite the efforts of the Fire Brigade. Many persons have been rendered destitute as all their properties have been burnt down.—United Press.

"BON VOYAGE" TO EVEREST EXPEDITIONISTS

DARJEELING, July 14.

The departure of Capt. Hugh Ruttledge, Messrs. Kempson, Wigram and Major Morris for Calcutta this afternoon marked the end of 1936 Everest expedition.

A large gathering of hillmen and others bid them farewell. The expeditionists were offered silk scarves—according to the Buddhist custom—by the heads of the Everest porters who wished the "Sahibs" 'bon voyage' and earnestly desired to see them back in India leading another expedition in the near future.—A.P.

CONTROL OF ROAD TRANSPORT

SIMLA, July 14.

All India legislation embodying in substance the provisions of the United Provinces Act for control of road transport both for goods and passengers is foreshadowed as a result of the proceedings of the Transport Advisory Council now in session in Simla.—A.P.

ORGANISATION OF BENGAL MUSLIMS

Jinnah Invited To Visit Calcutta

Mr. Jinnah has been invited by the Executive Council of the Bengal Muslim Party to visit Calcutta to discuss the possibility of securing united action by the different Muslim parties running candidates at the forthcoming elections in Bengal.

Mr. Jinnah is expected to come to Calcutta by the end of this month. The Executive Council of the Party has also decided to convene a Conference in Calcutta of the leading Bengal Muslims on August 9, to consider ways and means of organizing Bengal Muslims into one solid party.—United Press.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s.s. Steel Age of 3821 Reg. tons Capt. J. W. Morton arrived from Savannah via New Orleans, Heuston, Texas City, Galveston, Port Arthur, New York, Port Said, and Aden with general cargo.

N. Y. Kaisha's Japan Line s.s. Morioka Maru of 3096 Reg tons Capt. Y. Hamada arrived from Karachi with cargo of raw cotton and general.

DEPARTURES

Graham's Trading Coy's s.s. Tarantia of 3089 Reg tons Capt. J. Duncan sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool via Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Mitsui Bushan Kaisha's s.s. Dainichi Maru of 4057 Reg. tons Capt. K. Huno sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S. and D. Coy's Oil Tanker s.s. Clam of 4283 Reg. tons Capt. R. Ranson sailed for Abadan in Water Ballast.

The following steamers entered for loading on 14-7-36.

s.s. Trautenfels (L.E.) for Europe and America Ports.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY LTD.

Expanding Business

REDUCTION IN CHARGES AND RATES

Six Per Cent. Dividend Declared For 1935-36

The following is the full text of the speech made by Mr. R. C. Loundes, Chairman of the Bombay Suburban Electric Company at its annual meeting on Monday:

Gentlemen.—As your Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up for the year ended 31st March, 1936, have already been circulated to you, I will take them as read and proceed, with your permission, to supplement the information contained therein before formally proposing their adoption.

Your Company has again to record a year of expanding business. As you will see from the figures in your Directors' Report, the number of units sold has increased from nearly 24,00,000 to 28,00,000—an improvment of 17 per cent. The units sold for lights and fans are higher by 18 per cent. as compared with the previous year and the number of connections for all purposes has increased by 633, that is from 4,460 to 5093. In addition to this, I am glad to say that since the close of the year under review, the extention of your system to Chambur has been completed and energised, thereby adding 71 street lights and upwards of 60 consumers to your mains.

Various factors are responsible for this improvement and although the suburban area is deservedly becoming increasingly popular for residential purposes, certain measures adopted by your Board with the object of encouraging the use of electricity have without doubt largely achieved the object for which they were designed.

RATE REDUCTIONS

Early in 1935, as my predecessor stated in his speech last year, reductions were introduced in the Company's schedules relating to connection fees and service line charges and these reductions were intended to operate for one year in the first instance. However, the result of these measures in attracting the small consumer was so successful that your Board have decided to retain the revised rates in force until further notice.

Aided to some extent by a reduction from the Hydro Companies in the first cost of energy purchased, your company, as you already know, reduced the rate for lights and fans from 6 annas to 5 annas per unit as from the 1st October, 1935, and at the same time the minimum charge was reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2/4/- per month for consumers having 12 points or less.

The results of the Company's year now under review have been sufficiently favourable as to encourage your Board having regard to the future development of your undertaking still further to reduce the charges of lights and fans and also to reduce the rate for energy for domestic purposes such as heating, cleaning, and refrigerating. The charge for lights and fans as from 1st of this month is now 4½ annas per unit—a rate which considering the widespread nature of your system, is in my opinion a very favourable rate. It will no doubt interest you to know that the number of consumers per mile of mains in your Company's area at present does not exceed 46 as compared with upwards of 360 in a closely populated area such as Bombay.

STREET LIGHTING.

Having thus provided for the largest class of consumers, i.e., the general public, a comprehensive revision of the terms under which your Company provides street lighting has also been undertaken. Your Company has street lighting agreements with no less eleven local bodies and in every instance the Company not only supplies the energy but also provides the equipment which it maintains fully in every detail at its own cost in addition to switching the lights 'on and off' in accordance with pre-arranged programmes.

A great deal of attention has been paid in the Press to this side of the Company's business and a great deal of misinformed criticism has been levelled at your Company's operations. This, I think, is due principally to the fact that the economics of electric supply which is a highly specialised subject are imperfectly understood, as is natural, by those who have not had actual experience of the operation of this branch of public utility service. I venture to hope, therefore, that it may be possible to convince such local bodies as may still entertain doubts as to the reasonableness of the Company's terms for this service that the revised rates recently placed before them are fair and equitable, more particularly in view of the fact that investigations into alternative methods of lighting the suburban roads and streets have shown that your Company's rates compare very favourably with other forms of lighting. I will not say more on this subject as in one instance negotiations are still in progress, but I would assure you that your Board are fully alive to the necessity for charging the lowest economic rates possible to local bodies in view of their public responsibilities and also of maintaining the high standard of service, which it has always been the Company's claim to provide wherever they have street lights installed.

Turning to the accounts, there are two items of particular importance to which I desire to refer. Firstly, you will note that the Depreciation set aside this year is only Rs. 2,000 in excess of what was written off last year in spite of capital expenditure incurred during the year totalling nearly 2½ lacs. The reason for this is that in consultation with your auditors it has been decided in accordance with the generally accepted and uptodate practice in Public Utility Companies to calculate Depreciation on the Sinking Fund basis; secondly, it will be appreciated that the Tariff reductions to which I have already referred must necessarily result in a decrease of revenue which decrease is calculated to approximate Rs. 60,000 during the next 12 months. To meet the position which may occur before the increased business, which it is honed will result from these reductions materialises, your Board have decided to establish an Equalisation of Dividened Fund in order at the same time to conserve your interests and they have decided to transfer to this fund the sum of Rs. 60,000 for this purpose.

NEW CAPITAL.

You will doubtless notice that unsecured short term loans total Rs. 4,85,000 and although the present low rates of interest render this method of finance extremely favourable, your Board consider that the time has now come to regularise the position and to replace these loans by an issue of shares in which connection you will already have received notice by means of a preliminary circular dated June 19, 1936 followed by a complete prospectus which was posted to all shareholders on the 11th instant. The proposal is, as you already know, to offer the new shares to existing shareholders first of all at the rate of Rs 120 per share in the ratio of 1 new share to every 2 shares held and I have no doubt that shareholders will wish to take advantage of this offer.

I cannot conclude my speech without reference to your Company's staff whose work throughout the year has contributed in no small measure to the successful progress made and I hope I am voicing your views in expressing appreciation of the work done and the high standard of efficiency, courtesy and service which it is their constant endeavour to maintain. You will see from the Directors' Report that your Board have, in accordance with accepted practice, decided to create a Provident Fund for the Company's staff which was duly instituted on the 1st April, 1935 and at the close of the year had a membership of 42.

With these remarks, I beg to propose that the Report of the Directors together with the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1936, and now taken as read be and the same are hereby approved, adopted and confirmed.

The Report and Balance-sheet were adopted by the meeting and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared.

"DIVASA" WHOLE-NIGHT CELEBRATION

VILLE PARLE, Tuesday.

The Secretaries of the Kumarika and Stree Mandal Association have arranged for the benefit of Ville Parle sisters a whole-night attractive programme of garba dancing, music, dialogues, plays, etc., for their "Divasa" whole-night celebration. It is requested that ladies who desire to participate should come to suit G. P. P. School premises exactly at 9-30 p.m. and co-operate with the Association in making the programme a success.

AMERICAN COTTON

Bombay, July 14.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on selling on a reaction theory but later prices advanced on trade buying. There was considerable foreign selling and in the absence of no selling against loan cotton the market ruled easy. Crop accounts were favourable owing to improved weather. Cloth sales continue above the present production and the present decline is believed to be temporary.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 11 points with October 12.56 and a further decline of 10 points was recorded on foreign selling October option declined to 12-46 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was trade buying which improved prices 19 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 12.65 which was the highest level. There was some realising at the rise and prices again declined. The market closed at a net loss of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices closed 7 points down at 13.52.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were lowered by 19 points at 13.13c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 6.74. There was scattered liquidation and uncovered stop losses. The demand was poor. Later on there was scale down buying and straddle buying which was offset by local liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices lost 8 points at 7.58d.

East Indian cotton, futures were easy and closed at a decline of 10 points with January 5.70. Sakels futures were quiet and closed at a loss of 2 to 5 points and Uppers were unchanged to one point down.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 16 points to a rise of 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 12.65—02 (1-30 p.m.)

New York October Lowest 12.46—21 (11-13 a.m.)

Liverpool Highest 6.78—02

Liverpool Lowest 6.69—11.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to hedge selling. Crop accounts are somewhat better. Market feeling top heavy. Our opinion is that market may be further depressed but a considerable decline is improbable.

Liverpool.—Tone inclined reactionary. Profit taking and hedging of outsiders meeting quieter offtake. Crop accounts continue generally favourable. Market appears to need fresh stimulus.

New York.—Expect a temporary decline owing to market feeling the influence of absence of aggressive buying.

New York.—Less demand. Good support slightly below the market. Think market will go higher in the event of less favourable crop accounts.

Messrs E. J. Schwabach & Co. have received the following cables:—

Weather conditions becoming more favourable.—Scarcity of contracts until crop movement well under way. We would look upon downward moves at present as only temporary.

Mr. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service.

On basis Government Acreage, five year average yield would give crop of 12,046,000. Some Farmers refusing sell Loan Cotton, because bullish. America: Sales above production; high consumption assured some months. Elsewhere:— Conditions unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 13.

October	12.57—10
December	12.56—11
January	12.53—14
March	12.52—13
May	12.51—14
Middling Spot	13.52—07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 13.

July	13.27—06
October	12.53—09
December	12.53—07
Middling Spot	13.13—19

NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.

New York, 10-55 a.m.:	
December	12.56
Noon Call:	
October	12.52
December	12.53

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Partly scattered showers.

Central:—Partly scattered showers.

Western:—Partly scattered showers. Cooler.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 14.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 22706 for Broach A/M. delivery and prices improved to Rs 228/4 on short covering and scattered buying. There was increased buying in old Broach J/A delivery and prices advanced to Rs. 242/8. The undertone of the market was good.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but the market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market ruled very steady with improved buying to Rs. 243/4 for Broach J/A. delivery. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	242/12
Broach A/M.	228/4
Oomra July	218/12
Oomra D/J.	208/8
Bengal July	198/8
Bengal D/J.	166/8

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 14.

Broach J/A Op. 240 3/4; Highest 240 3/4; Lowest 239 1/2; Closing 240 1/2

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 227 3/4; Highest 227 3/4; Lowest 225 3/4; Closing 226 1/2

Oomra July Op. 218 1/2; Highest 218 3/4; Lowest 218 1/4; Closing 218 1/2

Oomra D/J. Op. 207 1/4; Highest 207 1/4; Lowest 206 1/4; Closing 206 1/2

Bengal July Op. 197; Highest 198 3/4; Lowest 197; Closing 198 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 165; Highest 165; Lowest 164 1/4; Closing 164 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 5 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 27

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts in Bombay on 11th July 4,543.

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 2,949,667.

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,377,880.

Increase 571,787.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

July	7.14—07
August	6.99—07
September	6.84—07
October	6.73—07
November	6.63—07
December	6.61—06
January	6.59—06
February	6.58—06
March	6.58—06
April	6.57—06
May	6.56—05
June	6.54—05
Middling Spot	7.58—08
	10-12 a.m. Quotations
October	6.74
January	6.59

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

July	9.78
October	9.69
November	9.47
January	9.15
March	8.99
May	8.87
July	8.82
Middling Spot	10.08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple),	5.94
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.09
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.24
COMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.90
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.05
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.20
BENGAL:	
Good	4.70
Fully Good	4.80
Fine	4.92

SEEDS.

London, July 13.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, July sellers £11-12-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. paid £13-7-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. paid £13-16-3.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont.) c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-5-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers £13-0-0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 13.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1/2 per cent.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 14.

Yesterday London Gold prices improved ¼ penny to £6.18.8½ and London—Paris Exchange was quiet at a decline of 7 points at 75.94. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 5.02-25/32 London Silver market was steady and prices improved 1/8d. to 19 11/16d. on Indian buying. Montreal Silver prices were unchanged to 5 points up and New York Silver was unchanged at 4413/4. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1/2 3/8 The local market was inactive with a small business and prices did not show any important change.

	Gold	Silver
Ready	34-4-3	48-15-0
Shravan delivery	34-4-3	49-0-0
Shravan Teji Mandi	0-3-0	0-12-0
Bhadarva delivery	34-4-6	49-1-6
Bhadarva Teji Mandi	0-5-0	1-7-0

Montreal Silver

MONTREAL, July 13.

July	44.90—
Sept.	45.00+05
Dec.	45.25—

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 13.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 13.

Gold Bars Fins per oz. £6-18-8-1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 13.

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	69
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	40
Electric Bond Common	24
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	88
Consolidated Gas	40-1/2
American Tel. & Tel.	168-1/2
Western Union Telg.	87-1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	67
New York Central	38-1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	20
Pennsylvania R. R.	35
Union Pacific R. R.	128
Great North Pfd.	39
Bethelehem Steel	51-1/2
United States Steel	61
Anaconda Copper Mining	36-1/4
General Motor	70
Int. Cement	49
St. Oil of N. J.	62
Atlantic Refining	30
Du Pont de Nemours	158
Chase Bank	46-1/2
National City Bank	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	50
Montgomery Ward.	45
Southern Pacific	36

Market: Strong further rise possible. We have a good opinion of the market.

Total Business:—1-3/4 million.

Osaka Sampin

OSAKA, July 14.

July	211.20—100
Sept.	210.80—36
Oct.	209.30—60
Nov.	207.80—80
Jan.	207.80—110

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdin Mine. During the month of June 31.037 tons of ore were mined. 27.560 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,355 tons of Leady Concentrates.

9,874 tons of Lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 5,262 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

5,880 tons Refined Lead

487,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,335 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.11 ounces of Silver 3.6 p.c. Lead, 57.54 p.c. Zinc.

In addition to the above 600 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 5,136 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 365 tons Speiss were also produced.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 13.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	73-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c., 1948 or later	85-5/8
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c., 1931 or later	98-5/8
Indian Stock, 4-1/2 p.c. 1950/55	115-1/2
Consols, 2-1/2 p.c.	84-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	107-1/4
War Loan, 3-1/2 p.c. 1952	103-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 p.c. 1960/69	117-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	115-5/8
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	14-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	101
National Bank of India	44-5/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-7/8

EXCHANGES.

London, July 13.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	5.02-11/16
Paris	75.94
Berlin	12.46-1/4
Madrid	36.65
Amsterdam	7.38
Brussels	29.71-1/2
Milan	63.71
Berne	15.36-3/4
Prague	121.06

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 14.

B C RATE—	
F T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D July. December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T. T	266 1/2
Banks selling T T	264 1/2
Banks buying T T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	570
Banks buying T T	580
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 13th instant	5.02 3/4
Japan/London 14th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 14th instant	7.33
Hongkong/London 14th instant	1/3 17/32
Shanghai/London 14th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 13th instant	75.94
London/Belgium 13th instant	29.71 1/2
London/Switzerland 13th instant	15.36 3/4
London/Berlin 13th instant	12.46 1/4
London/Stockholm 13th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 13 instant	5.02 11/16
London/Amsterdam 13th instant	7.38
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 11th instant	£6-18-8
Gold 13th instant	£6-18-8 1/2
Silver London Ready	
11th instant	19 9/16
13th instant	19 11/16
Silver London Forward	
11th instant	19 5/8
13th instant	19 3/4
New York Ready.	
11th instant	45
13th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
11th instant	5/8 p.c.
13th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
11th instant	3/4 p.c
13th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London July 14.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	98 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 5/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling loans 1948/59	110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	100 3/4
3 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., July sellers 26/6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 26/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London July 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F— Calcutta July/Aug. per cwt nominal	6/7 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F— Bombay July/Aug. per cwt. nominal	6/4 1/2
Karachi July/Aug. per cwt. nominal	6/4 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, July 13

September	2.82—02
December	2.77—02
January	2.56—02
May	2.56—03

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 14

Java ready	13 6 6
July September shipment	3 14 6
October December shipment	3 14 0
Kesar ready	13 1 0
Saraya ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F. 3.86

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 13

July	77d.
October	76 3/4d.
December	75 3/4d.
March	73 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 13

July	1.03 1/4c.
September	1.03 7/8c
December	1.05 1/2c.

FURTHER HEAVY REALISING IN SHARES

General Decline In Prices

Bombay, July 14.

The market being overbought needed urgent readjustment of its technical situation. Outsiders who became over-enthusiastic and over-confidence near the top of the market were caught heavily long and there was considerable selling pressure and realising which resulted in sharp declines.

As pointed out before, the market had over-estimated bullish factors which were mostly discounted in the recent rise of over 52 per cent in steel shares during the past two months. Professionals who manipulated the market took opportunity of unloading their purchases on outsiders who believed that the rise will be a lasting one.

The market was in a bullish temper and disregarded fundamental principles that mere rush of speculative buying would not be able to hold up the bullish structure All speculative markets always need shaking out of weak element as too much company of weak holders often endangers the game played by professional manipulators. Thus the present decline is likely to improve the technical conditions and when the market becomes thoroughly liquidated, investors will step in.

As usual several rumours were current to-day on the floor of the Stock Exchange. It was said that a strike is feared at Jamshedpur, Pig iron prices in Japan have declined and there were some unfavourabe cable advices from France. But the fact remained that there was a marked absence of any support.

Tata Steel shares, the principal leader of the bazar found many sellers and prices dropped. Ordinary shares which are very popular with small operators were also pressed for sales. Thus the weakness in leading shares had unfavourable effect on other shares.

Mill shares ruled quiet. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 706, and declined to Rs. 702, but advanced to Rs. 708 on improved demand, but heavy selling again depressed prices to Rs. 702. Central India shares opened at Rs. 261 and decline to Rs. 258|2.

Cement section was barely steady with a moderate turnover. Indian Cements opened and closed at Rs. 510 after fluctuating between Rs. 506 and Rs. 515. Shahabads were steady at Rs. 503.

Hydro Electric shares witnessed rapid ups and downs. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1695 and advanced to Rs. 1712 but later on declined to Rs. 1695. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1677 and advanced about Rs. 15 to Rs. 1690 but later gave way to Rs. 1677 on increased offerings.

Tata Steels were the weak spot. Dfds. opened at Rs. 752 and after declining to Rs. 742 prices advanced to Rs. 760 on active covering but impressive selling depressed prices to Rs. 732 and Ordinary shares came down to Rs. 183. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 530 and after fluctuating between Rs. 522 and Rs. 536 closed at Rs. 527-8.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, July 14.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	10 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	702 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	155 0
100	Central India	258 2
100	Colaba	127 8
100	Coorla	85 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	116 4
100	Gokak	207 8
1000	Hindustan	1705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	63 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 14.

Centry 161 156 158 155

Bom. Dyeing 106 707 702 708 703 702

Kohinoor 225 226 222 224/6

Central India 261 257 260 258 258/2

New Great 123 120

Simplex 71 70 72 68/12

Swadeshi 172 171 173 170 171 170

Bundi 37/4 37/6

I. Cemet 510 506 513 508 510 507 515 508 510

Punjab 26/6

Shahabad 502 501 505 503

Andhra 1695 1702 1697 1712 1695

Tata Hydro 180/10 181/14

Tata Power 1677 1668 1682 1675 1683 1678 1686 1682 1690 1677

Tram. Ord. 162/8

T. Steel Dfd. 752 743 752 745 756 753 760 732

T. Steel Ord. 185/12 185/4 186/12 187/4 185 184 183

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 165/8 164/4

Bellapur 208 206 207 204 208 205 204

B. Steam 307

B. Burma 530 522 531 526 536 526 527/8

100	Kohinoor	224 6
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	5 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	705 0
250	Model	39 0
50	Mysore	81 4
100	New Great	120 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	260 0
25	Sassoon Silk	36 0
1000	Sholapur	1800 0
50	Simplex	68 12
100	Swadeshi	170 10
100	Swan	89 6
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1185 0
1000	Western	760 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	119 4
25-50	Central	36 2
500	Imperial	1601 4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	395 2
50-100	India	135 0
100	Reserve Bank	140 12
5	Union	5 10
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	37 6
70	Gwalior	126 4
160	Indian	510 0
40	Katni Defd.	2390 0
75	Okha	282 8
10	Punjab	26 6
100	Shahabad	503 12
70	United	143 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	12 10
15-75	New India	48 12
200	Oriental	5325 0
10-50	Vulcan	8 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	179 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1695 0
10	Ajmer	13 11
50	Bombay Tram	162 8
100	Bombay Suburban	202 8
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	230 0
100	Surat	191 4
100	Tata Hydro	181 14
1000	Tata Power	1673 12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	922 8
100	C. Province	100 4
100	Dhand Baramati	108 0
100	Gujrat	91 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101 12
500	Tapty Valley	795 0
	MININGS.	
30	Shivrajpur	38 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	732 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	183 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	226 4
50	Belapur Sugar	206 4
250	Bombay Steam	307 8
125	Bombay Burma	527 8
50	Bombay Burma Con.	175 10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-9-3
50	Bombay Telephone	118 8
100	Indian Bleaching	123 2
100	Indian Radio Defd.	527 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	522 8
1000	Port Canning	573 12
15	Scindia	19 0
30	Premier Construction	84 8
25	Tata Oil	18 10
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,475 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 4
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	130 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 2
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	158 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1607 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	9
7	p.c. Vishnu	662 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 14.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/9

3 per cent 1951/54 103/7

3 per cent 1941 104/8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/9

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/7

4 per cent 1943 111

4 per cent 1960/70 115/2

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/2

5 per cent 1939/44 108/10

5 per cent 1940/43 111/1

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/9

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/15

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 111/4

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123/4

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 110/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 109/4

5 per cent M Deb 1959 119

6 per cent M Deb 1954 131

6 per cent K P T 1956 131

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/8 and declined to Rs. 99/6 the tone was steady.

London opened to-day at a rise of shillings five and in the local market prices improved to Rs. 99/7/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 13.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7-7/8.

PRODUCE

London July 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels	Nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels	Nomil
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers.	33

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 6 1/2

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York Liverpool: October 135 January 128 at Cross Rate 5.02 25/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 241 Liverpool July 7.15 Rs. 70 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 227; Liverpool May 6.57 Rs. 59 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 227 New York May 12.51 Rs. 49 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.02 25/32

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 14

Bengal Superfine	205/207
Bengal Fine	203/204
Bengal F G	199/201
C P 1 Fine	227/229
C P 2 Fine	225/226
Arvi Fine	225/226
Ellichpur Fine	224/225
Berar Fine	223/224
Khamgaon Fine	223/224
Mulkapur Fine	217/220
Khandesh Fine	208/210
Julna/Sailu Fine	208/210
Barwah Sanavad	223/224
Mathia	195/200
Broach Fine	240/242
Dhollera	236/238
Punjab/American	242/247
Sindh-American	242/247
Cambodia	282/284
Coompta	232/237
Westerns	222/232
Miraj	227/229
Jagadia Ankleshwar	272/274
Surat	276/278
Navsari	282/284
Kampala	360/365
Manza	342/347

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 14

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	84	302,522
Central India	385	281,056
Barsi and Nagar	81	172,547
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	40,845
Berar	66	339,396
Central Provinces	1,502	96,304
Total Oomras	2,118	1,232,260
Dholera	1,626	270,312
N W Provinces	258	62,925
Rajputana	863	109,301
Sind-Punjab	115	457,016
Broach	651	390,789
Coompta and Dharwar	632	92,873
Westerns-Northerns	327	63,183
Cocoanada	...	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	50	16,050
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,010
Egyptian and African	616	232,570
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	7,250	2,956,917

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 9th July.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	415	485,552
Japan and China	14,275	1,268,727
Coast Ports	...	37,261
Up-country by Rail	...	201,809
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	44,008
Total	14,690	2,038,357

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1935 to 9th July 1936		2,934,767
Same period last year		2,370,919
Exports from 1st Sept 1935 to 9th July 1936:	1935-36	1934-35
United Kingdom	409,169	61,525
Continent	373,266	310,542
China	87,037	78,378
Japan	1,181,690	1,007,897
Coast Ports	37,261	29,31
U. S. A.	3,117	926
Total	1,791,540	1,487,879
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept 1935 to 9th July 1936		201,809
Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1935 to 9th July 1936		696,803
Same period previous season		777,754
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th July 1936		787,867
Same time last year		679,446

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept 1935 to 2nd July 1936	1,830,641
Same period last season	1,534,181
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1935 to 25th June 1936	1,609,505
Same time previous year	1,361,351

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 13.

	cwts.
Wheat	4,486
Linseed	7,619
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	150
Gingellyseed	168
Groundnuts	8,263
Castorseed	226
Rice	12,653
Myrabollams	858
Mowraseed	765
Gram	529
Joowar	918
Bajree	918
Indian Sugar	270 tons.
Coal	1,177

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales,	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 11-7-36	7084000	4373000
Receipts Yesterday 11-7-36	10000	3000
Exports to date 11-7-36	6152000	4862000
Stock at Ports 10-7-36	1341000	1181000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-7-36	1347000	1161000
Stock at Liverpool 10-7-36	720000	635000
Visible Supply 10-7-36	3617000	3418000
Quantity in sight 10-7-36	12348000	8019000
Quantity out of sight 10-7-36	11837000	9919000

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZ[illegible]AH M. MEHTA IN 1913

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1936

Towards Brighter Bombay

Bad Living Quarters Breed Disease

Menace Of Semi-Permanent Structures

VII.

Bad housing is one of the factors in disease-breeding. Hence the health of our city not only depends on our doctors, hospitals and clinics, but also on improving housing facilities. Contagious diseases flourish in tenements and chawls where "sanitary facilities" are a misnomer for defective lavatories, primitive sewage disposal, bad drainage system, deficient ventilation, insufficient lighting and unsatisfactory bathing facilities.

In these structures and in others designed for something else and used for dwelling purposes which are without proper repair and maintenence, fire is most likely to break out any day. Fire! What does it mean? It means cost to the community. It means keeping constantly ready expensive equipment and a large force. Fire hazard may be local but for protection the taxpayers all over our city of Bombay have to foot the bill.

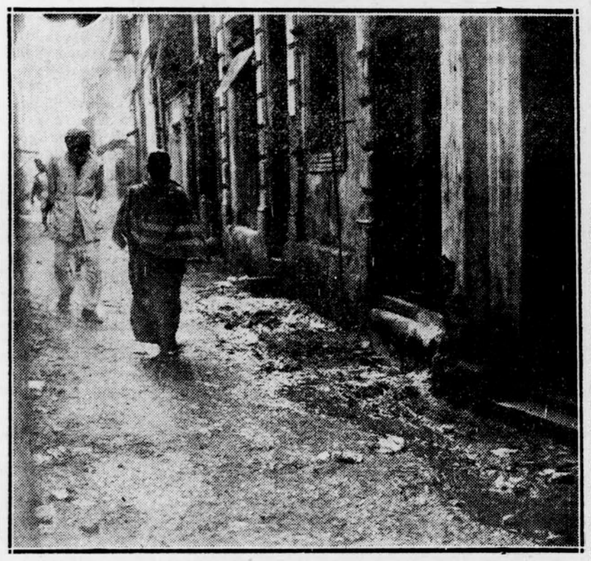
According to the president of the Indian Institute of Architects, what we need most in the city is not only health rounds but regular inspection of buildings for defects; construction of more modern buildings to accommodate displaced families; and demolishing or repairing all useless and old buildings. What have we done so far in this respect? Is it not high time to tackle the problems of making our city brighter?

MENACE OF SEMI-PERMANENT STRUCTURES

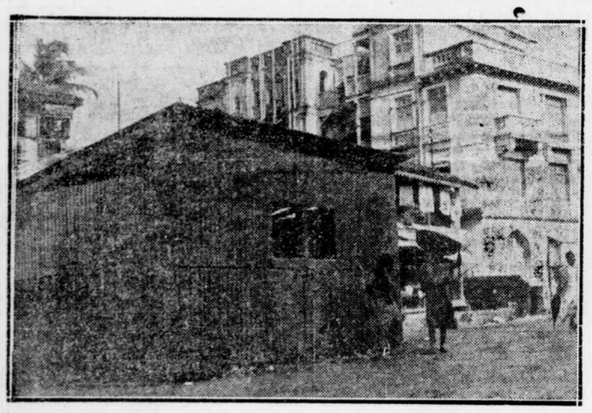
When questioned by a representative of "Chronicle" about demolishing semi-permanent buildings erected by the Improvement Trust, Mr. Manu Subedar declared: "Semi-permanent buildings were often without any plinth from the ground and without the necessary heights of spaces, which have been regarded as minimum requirements for decent human housing. The Improvement Trust itself put down some such semi-permanent buildings and, though many buildings have been demolished, some still continue in existence. This public authority should now set the example and, after they have demolished their own semi-permanent slums, they should insist on semi-permanent structures owned by private individuals being pulled down. A very salutary regulation would also be with regard to over-crowding. In England it is an offence to put a larger number of individuals in a room, and the Bombay Municipality has, on paper, a provision for minimum air space to each individual, but they have no machinery for enforcing this. Country-folks, who come to Bombay, are prone to put up with any indignity and any inconvenience, but it is essential to create a minimum standard and to see that no one falls below such a standard.

NOT BY FITS & STARTS

Asked why should not the Improvement Trust declare an area unsafe, Mr. Subedar explained: "To do everything by fits and starts is, unfortunately, the characteristic of public bodies and public movements in this country. When the Improvement Trust was started, no area was safe from being declared as an area, to which an improvement scheme would apply. But now the pendulum is at the other end. However crowded and ugly an area might be, such as Dharavi, it does not appear to be the duty of any public body to do anything with regard to such area, let alone attempt a large improvement scheme. The Municipality is prone to concentrate attention on the disposal of large chunks of land already on its hands from old schemes, but, now that money locked up is becoming free, it is essential that some of it at least should be devoted to the removal of eye-sores, removal of semi-permanent structures, widening of streets, and drastic action with regard to insanitary areas like Dharavi."



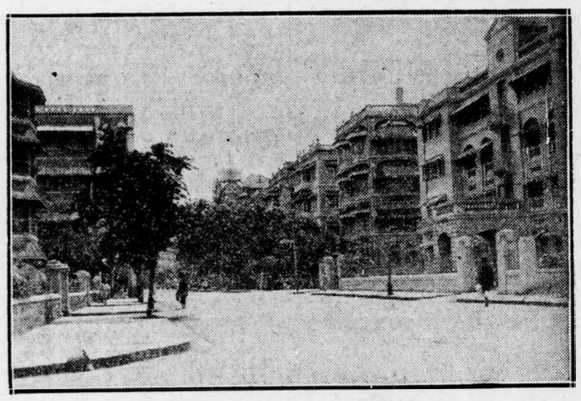
A lane in Khetwadi Back Road: Note the accumulation of filth through overflow of sewage from the drain.



A Municipal kutchra-shed on a public road in Fanaswadi.

Single-room tenements occupied by working class people.

Another old ricketty chawl: Note the dirty condition of the lane



Where the well-to-do citizens live: Note the clean-swept road and broad pavements which the Municipality has provided for them.

WHAT HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHOULD DO

Asked in connection with disposal of garbage and the responsibility of the Health Department, Mr. Subedar pointed out: "While there is reasonable provision for the disposal of street refuse and kuchra, there is not universally suitable provision for disposal of waste water even in all parts of the city. With a little more encouragement from active members of the Corporation, the Health Department could in many places put things right by exercising their existing powers, but I am in favour of increasing these powers. It is unfortunate that the health visits organised by Mr. Nariman when he was Mayor, appear to be a thing of the past. But, if there is a keen desire to improve the health conditions of the city and to create a brighter Bombay, there is, indeed, no lack of items which can be usefully attacked."

Readers' views on this subject on page 10.

MOVING AT SNAIL'S PACE

In a letter to the "Chronicle," Mr. B. G. Parelkar, a member of the Municipal Corporation for many years, states: "I have been trying for several years to improve the slums and have shown to the Commissioner and Executives such places in Sewri, Tank Bunder, Antop Hill, Kalachowky, Ghorupdeo, etc., but the improvement was not satisfactory and I believe either the executives or the subordinates, somehow or other move with snail's pace in taking action."

COMMISSIONER'S VISITS

A circular letter No. 2582 of 3rd instant and addressed to the Councillors for information states that "The Municipal Commissioner will visit each Ward of the City in turn in company with the Councillors of the respective Wards according to the following programme:

Ward	Meeting Place	Date	Time A.M.
A	Near Old Colaba Rly. Station	11-7-'36	7
B	Musjid Bridge	18-7-'36	7
C	Buleshwar Fire Brigade Station.	22-8-'36	7
D	Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus	26-9-'36	7
E	Byculla Fire Brigade Station	3-10-'36	7
F	Central Vaccination Station near Old Parel Tram Terminus	10-10-'36	7
G	Western approach to the Tilak Bridge	17-10-'36	7

Residents of each Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time. In the event of there being very heavy rains, the visit may be postponed."

It is obvious that out of 365 days in a year only 7 days have been chosen for the Municipal Commissioner's visit to places not where it is urgently needed but to places such as Byculla Fire Brigade station and other cosy-looking localities. What is more surprising is that slum areas such as Dharavi, Madanpura, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mandvi and other sore-spots of our city are completely eliminated from the list of places to be visited. Is it any wonder that many of our fellow-citizens are restless; for they have no way to have their grievances redressed?

Again, Mr. B. G. Parelkar writes: "In the year 1935-36 rounds were not taken as Commissioner used to visit with the then Mayor Mr. Nariman and Mr. Nariman used to give reports in papers. But there was no publicity given or even report was made any time to the Corporation by any Commissioner of such rounds even though they were started in Mr. Clayton's time."

All-India Maxim Gorky Day

Progressive Writers Association Appeals For Support

The Secretary of Progressive Writers' Association of Allahabad, writes as follows:—

The death of Maxim Gorky removes from the world not only one of the greatest exponents of realistic literature, not only one of the universally acknowledged leaders—with Shaw, Anatole France and Romain Rolland of modern European letters, but also a man, who coming from the people, "the lower depths," identified himself with the cause of the poor and the oppressed and fought for their liberation. All through his life Gorky actively participated in the Russian working class movement, thus exposing himself to the persecutions of the Tsarist Government, banning of his books, imprisonments, exile.

Lately, he was taking a leading part in organising the anti-war and the anti-Fascist movements. Together with Henri Barbusse and Romain Rolland he organised the First World Congress of Writers for the defence of Culture, which was held in Paris in summer last. The Progressive Writers' Movement in India is in a sense, a part of this world movement.

Radical Theory

The Progressive Writers Association, therefore, proposes to organise an All-India Maxim Gorky Day towards the end of this month, and for this purpose I appeal to all those interested in a radical literary movement in India to co-operate with our various branches in all parts of the country and make the Maxim Gorky Day a success. In the meeting held on that day the significance of Gorky's works and his activities will be explained and lessons will be drawn from the life of a man who very closely approximates to our ideal of a progressive writer.

I may add that branches of the P.W.A. exist in Calcutta, Allahabad, Aligarh, Delhi, Lahore, Bombay, Poona Dehra Dun and Waltair, where initiative in organising the Gorky Day will taken by them. Wherever our branches do not exist individual members of the P.W.A. in co-operation with other sympathetic organisations will organise the Gorky Day.

I earnestly appeal to the Public, in particular to Indian intellectuals and students, to co-operate with the P.W.A. in making the Gorky Day a success, and in this way rended homage to the memory of one of the greatest intellect of the Modern Age.

Poona Memorial To King George

POONA, July 13.

The Commissioner, Central Division, presided over the citizens meeting attended by leaders of all communities which resolved to erect a fitting memorial in Podna to late King George.

What form the memorial should take will be left to a representative committee appointed with the Collector. As President and the members including the District Judge, Civil Surgeon, Presidents of the City and Suburban Municipalities and leaders of various communities. The form of the memorial will be decided when funds are collected. The most favoured suggestion is a Medical College for Maharashtra.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—

A King By Night

THE GIANT NATIVE WHO STOOD OUTSIDE YOUR WINDOW IS THE ONE WHO KILLED JUDGE WARREN!
WARREN! I WAS A WITNESS FOR HIM ON A CASE IN AUSTRALIA!
6-18
WARREN WAS KILLED BECAUSE OF REVENGE FOR THAT CASE--AND NOW THE BUSHMAN HAS COME FOR YOU, ONE OF THE WITNESSES!
BUT YOU KNEW HE WAS HERE!—WHY DIDN'T YOU GO AFTER HIM?
LYMAN ANDERSON
BECAUSE AS LONG AS HE'S FREE, HE MAY LEAD US TO HIS MASTER, THE ONE WHO COMMANDS HIM---CLARKE!
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